

OFFICERS OF SUPREME COUNCIL ARE INSTALLED

Simple Ceremonies at the Temple — Reelection in Most Instances—Harvard to Be Visited by Scottish Rite Delegates

Following the installation of officers of the supreme council for the northern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite in the United States at Masonic temple today an exemplification of the thirty-second degree in full form will be given by the Massachusetts consistory. Tomorrow 200 delegates with their wives will leave for Washington, via Buffalo, New York and Niagara Falls. At Niagara they will be entertained by the Canadian delegates who have been attending the convention in Boston. The final session of the meetings will be held tomorrow.

A luncheon for the visiting brethren was given in the temple, and the delegates were taken to Harvard University and shown about by the members of the Harvard chapter of the Acadia Fraternity.

The list of officers, most of whom were reelected, follows:

Most Puissant Burton Smith, Toledo, sovereign grand commander; Puissant Leon M. Abbott, Boston, grand lieutenant commander; Amos Pettibone, Chicago, grand minister of state; William C. Mason, Bangor, deputy for Maine; George W. Currier, Nashville, deputy for New Hampshire; Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor, deputy for Vermont; Charles T. Gallagher, Boston, deputy for Massachusetts; Charles C. Mumford, Providence, deputy for Rhode Island; Charles L. Hubbard, Norwich, deputy for Connecticut; William Homan, New York, deputy for New York; Robert A. Shirreffs, Elizabeth, deputy for New Jersey; James I. Buchanan, Pittsburgh, deputy for Pennsylvania; James H. Coddington, New York, deputy for Delaware; Frank S. Harmon, Cleveland, deputy for Ohio; John J. Carlton, Flint, deputy for Michigan; William Geake, St. Wayne, deputy for Indiana; James H. McFartrie, Chicago, deputy for Illinois; George H. Benzenberg, Milwaukee, deputy for Wisconsin; Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, grand treasurer-general; James H. Coddington, New York, grand secretary-general; the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Tufts College, grand keeper of the archives; Thomas E. Balding, Milwaukee, grand master general of ceremonies; Robert A. Shirreffs, Elizabeth, grand marshal general; William Geake, St. Wayne, grand standard bearer; Charles M. Gendrier, Bridgeport, grand captain of the guard.

Distinguished Masons and their wives filled the brilliantly lighted halls of the Copple Plaza last evening for the complimentary banquet given by the supreme council. Some 900 guests were present, and never before in Boston have there gathered under one roof so many high-degree Masons.

President Taft, the guest of honor, was received as he entered the hotel by Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic candidate for vice-president; John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts; Henry B. Quinby, former Governor of New Hampshire, and John P. McCune of Columbus, Ohio, a former classmate of the President. The greeting between the President and Governor Marshall was cordial.

As the President entered the hall, escorted by Sovereign Grand Commander Barton Smith, the entire company rose. At the head table were Sovereign Grand Commander James D. Richardson of the southern jurisdiction and Mrs. Richardson, Sovereign Grand Commander J. Morrison Gibson of the Canadian supreme council and Mrs. Gibson.

Universal peace was the keynote of the speeches, which at the request of Sovereign Grand Commander Smith did not touch upon religion, politics or affairs of state.

MILTON PAGEANT DRESS REHEARSAL

The final rehearsal of the Milton pageant, to be given Saturday, will be held tomorrow. Although it will be a dress rehearsal, it will not be open to the public.

Grand stand seats are being erected this week to accommodate about 2500 people.

An orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music for the event.

A CERTAIN PERSON WAS ONCE ASKED IF HE HAD EVER SEEN A DAILY PAPER WHICH WAS FREE FROM ALL SENSATIONALISM. HIS ANSWER WAS THAT HE NEVER HAD SEEN SUCH A PAPER, BUT THAT HE HAD OFTEN THOUGHT THERE SHOULD BE ONE. THERE ARE OTHERS WHO THINK THE SAME.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR PART BY LETTING THEM KNOW THERE IS SUCH A PAPER? ARE YOU SENDING THEM THE MONITOR?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....3c

ATTITUDE OF POWERS SOFTENS ULTIMATUM

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—An unlimited quantity of sensational information is everywhere available. The quadruple alliance is presenting an ultimatum demanding the autonomy of Old Serbia, Macedonia, Albania and Crete and threatening war if this is not granted within six days. The fact remains that the great powers have intimated to the Balkan states their intention of preserving the status quo and therefore the ultimatum is not to be regarded too seriously.

The existence of a Turko-Rumanian alliance foreshadowed in the Monitor's special cable on Wednesday is being insisted on. The Rumanian forces on a peace footing amount to upwards of 300,000 men, a number which could be increased on a war footing to 650,000. This would give Turkey some 1,700,000 men as opposed to the 700,000 of the quadruple alliance. The weakness of this alliance is as much on its financial side as in its strategical dismemberment.

HOLDING COMPANIES ARE ATTACKED AT HEARING

Joseph B. Eastman, Investigator for Franchise League, Declares That They Operate to Disadvantage of Communities in State in Which They Are Located

Arraignment of holding companies and voluntary associations in Massachusetts by Joseph B. Eastman of Boston was the feature today of the second hearing of the commission appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the legislation affecting such organizations. Mr. Eastman, who has for some time been conducting a campaign for the Public Franchise League for the dissolution of such companies, claimed that they were able under the present law to operate to the disadvantage of the communities in which they were located and by means of their complex organization to avoid many local restrictions.

Mr. Eastman advocated passage of legislation that would either bring these companies under the control of state commissioners or allow them to dissolve and reform so as to secure the privilege similar to that enjoyed by the public service corporations. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company was instanced by Mr. Eastman as an example of a legal and proper growth of a corporation.

E. W. Burdette, representing the Massachusetts Electric Company, notified the commission that he intended to appear before it at the conclusion of the hearing, when the various testimony had been taken. He said that his company was not opposed to changes in legislation provided they did not needlessly disturb present investments. He then sketched the history of the Massachusetts Electric Company and claimed that it could only have been done by a voluntary association.

Robert E. Clapp, trustee of the North

Boston Lighting Company, which controls the lighting companies of Malden, Melrose and Salem, stated that his position was similar to that taken by Mr. Burdette, and that he wished to appear at one of the later sessions. The hearing adjourned until Oct. 24.

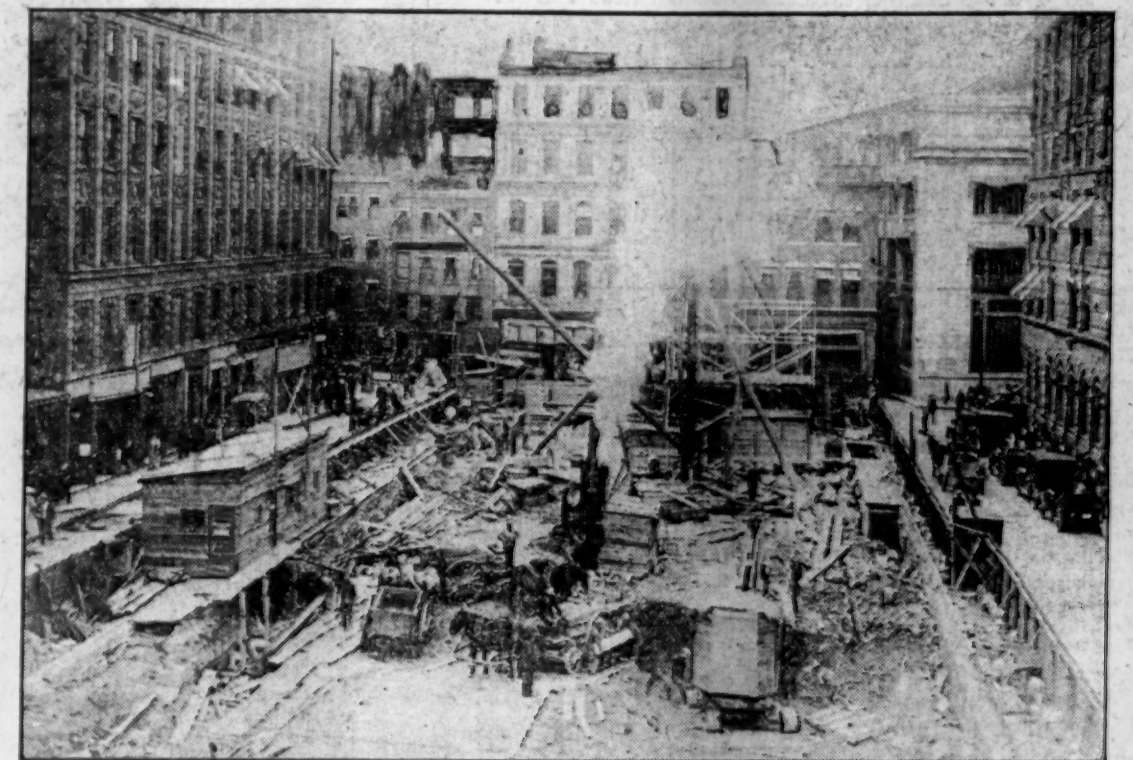
BROCKTON WELCOMES PRESIDENT AND MRS. TAFT TO BIG FAIR

BROCKTON—Brockton fair was honored today by the presence of the chief executive of the United States.

Leaving Beverly this morning President and Mrs. Taft were met at the Hotel Somerset in Boston by Representative Harris, who represents the Brockton district in Congress. Arriving in Brockton the party took luncheon at the Commercial Club.

A large delegation of Brockton city officials and representatives of the fair accompanied the President from Boston to Brockton in automobiles. When the party reached the fair grounds there was a parade around the grounds before the President went to his private box.

DIGGING THE CELLAR OF CITY HALL ANNEX



Busy scene on site of old courthouse where excavations for foundations are said to be about one fifth completed

FOUNDATION FOR CITY HALL ANNEX NEARLY READY

Work on the foundation for the city hall annex is progressing rapidly and it is expected to be ready by the time the question of whether the building shall be constructed of granite, for which the mayor has asked \$75,000 additional, or plain limestone, is settled by the city council.

Letters have been received by the mayor urging that granite be used in preference to the softer stone, and the argument is set forth that the new annex should harmonize with the original city hall as regards building material and that either Quincy or New Hampshire granite should be used rather than limestone from as far away from New England as Indiana.

Early in November is the time set for the first operations toward the erection of the new annex, when footing blocks for the foundations will be laid. Excavation work and that of removing the former foundations of the former court house are progressing satisfactorily.

A top-shaped brick reservoir, which is supposed to antedate the building of the old court house, has been excavated. It is about 20 feet deep and 12 feet in diameter and it is estimated that it would hold about 1000 gallons of water.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND IS REACHED IN GOLF FOR WOMEN'S TITLE

Miss Grace Semple, Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Katherine Mellus and Mrs. R. H. Barlow Qualifiers

TWO VERY CLOSE

THIRD ROUND OF GOLF WINNERS
Miss Grace Semple, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Jr., Wollaston, 4 and 2.
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. E. H. Fitter, Merion Cricket Club, 3 and 4.
Miss Katherine Mellus, Los Angeles, defeated Miss M. W. Phelps, The Country Club, 1 up (19 holes).
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Country Club, defeated Mrs. C. F. Fox, Houghton Valley, 1 up (19 holes).

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Miss Grace Semple of St. Louis will meet Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club and Miss Margaret Curtis of Essex County Country Club will play Miss Katherine Mellus of Los Angeles in the semi-final round of the women's national golf tournament for 1912 on the links of the Essex County Country Club tomorrow morning.

These players qualified for the semi-finals by winning their matches in the third round this morning. Conditions were ideal for fast play. In fact, they were the best of the present tournament and not only did the players take advantage of them, but a large crowd of golf enthusiasts turned out to watch the matches. Every one of the four matches had a good gallery following it, the largest going with the Curtis-Fox contest, expecting to see a close battle and they were well repaid for their work.

Mrs. Fox has always given a brilliant exhibition of golf in national tournaments and this morning she forced the champion to her very best in order to win her semi-final place. The match was all even at the eleventh hole and by getting a 5 at the extra hole, Miss Curtis won out. The medal play was rather higher than was expected from two such brilliant golfers, but the keenness of the competition undoubtedly had

(Continued on page three, column five)

MR. MORGAN ADMITS '04 GIFT; NONE THIS YEAR

Financier Says He Gave \$150,000 to Republican Campaign Fund For "Good of the People" but Expected Nothing in Return

WASHINGTON—Facing a senatorial inquiry for the first time in his long career J. P. Morgan today told the Senate committee investigating campaign contributions that his \$150,000 contributions to the 1904 Republican campaign were made "for the good of the people" and "without any expectation of any return."

"I want it distinctly understood," the financier finally declared, "that J. P. Morgan & Co. never made a single subscription with any promise or expectation of any return."

"We never had applications from any candidates. We only subscribed for the good of the people and the country. We never got any return and never expected any."

"We were all in harmony. It was necessary for the good of the country," Mr. Morgan said he had not contributed anything to the 1912 campaign. Mr. Morgan said he made two contributions, one of \$100,000 on Oct. 4, 1904, and one on Nov. 1 of \$50,000. The last named was donated, he testified, "because of the necessities of the New York state situation."

"Was there any intention to support the Democratic nominee?"

"If I'd thought it better for the country I'd have done it," said Morgan. Mr. Morgan arrived at the committee room five minutes ahead of time. He was accompanied by his son-in-law and daughter, Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Hamilton. Senator Clapp greeted the Morgan party with a handshake.

No Talk Over Phone

The committee came in with Mr. Morgan at 10:30. The banker took a seat at the side of the room with his companions until he was called to the stand. "John Pierpont Morgan, 219 Madison avenue, New York, banker," was Mr. Morgan's first statement.

"On the second of September there appeared in the New York Times a state-

ment by Charles Edward Russell as saying:

"I now charge that Roosevelt commanded that J. P. Morgan raise \$100,000 more in 1904," said Senator Clapp.

Senator Clapp read Russell's statement in full—that Mr. Morgan talked over the telephone to Washington.

"Do you recall a visit with Wayne MacVeagh?" Senator Clapp asked.

"I do not," the witness answered positively.

"Did you ever talk to Roosevelt over the phone?" "I never talked with President Roosevelt so far as I can remember," said Morgan. "That circumstance of the telephone conversation is absolutely made of whole cloth. I never had any communication by mail, telegraph or telephone with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House or with his secretaries either."

"Did you contribute to the Republican party in 1904?"

"In October I contributed \$100,000 and

(Continued on page eight, column three)

STOP NANTASKET LINE ON MONDAY BECAUSE OF LIFEBOAT ORDERS

Although coal has been purchased and employees engaged to operate steamers between Boston, Nantasket and Hull up to Nov. 1, that service will be discontinued for the season next Monday, according to an announcement today from the Nantasket Steamboat Company, because of the new lifeboat regulations.

MAYOR TOLD CAUSE OF INCREASED COAL PRICE

Dealers Called Before Him Say Railroads Ship Supply to West and Independents Selling to Boston Retailers Take Advantage of This to Boost Rate

High prices of coal are due to the fact that Boston retailers have to buy all their supply of independent operators who are taking advantage of the heavy coal shipments being made to the West by the railroads owning mines, and are charging \$5.75 a ton for anthracite at the mines, when the price should normally be \$3.75.

This explanation was made by Mayor Fitzgerald this noon by representatives of the Metropolitan Coal Company, the City Fuel Company and the Stetson Coal Company, who had come to city hall in response to his request.

They said that only three of the seven big shippers are sending coal North. The others are charging the heavy increased price, which, with freight and other charges, makes the coal cost the Boston retail dealer \$8.60 a ton, ready to deliver.

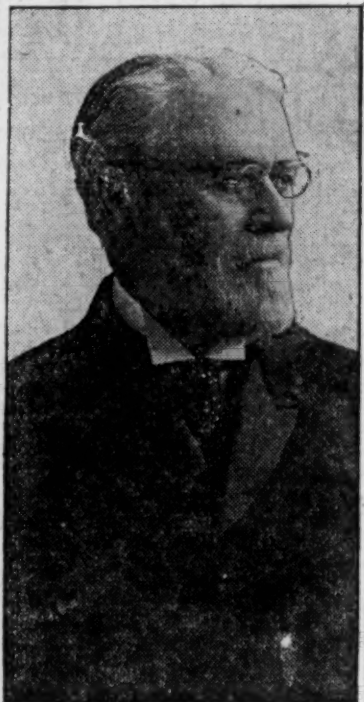
The dealers said this is the reason for the retail cost of coal being 75 cents above normal. The companies have only a 10,000,000 ton shipping stock of coal instead of the usual 70,000,000 ton

stock, and so are sending their shipments to western orders, which can be filled only as late as Dec. 15, when navigation closes. Then the big companies will turn to their eastern markets and the supply will be plenty, probably at a normal price.

The only relief the coal dealers could offer was that the people buy only what coal they need until Jan. 1, when the promised supply should be probably forthcoming.

The mayor agreed that the only thing to do was to wait until the railroads began shipping their coal here. He added a condemnation of the methods of the independent companies, and said that their action in raising the price unreasonably would result before many years, surely, in the government asserting control of the price within a figure that gave a reasonable profit.

Lack of men for driving and loading teams is delaying delivery of coal orders, according to dealers. No indication of drop in the present high price of in eight, they say.



J. MORRISON GIBSON
Sovereign grand commander of Canada

FLAG WILL FLY FOR THREE SCHOOLHOUSES

Cambridge school children will attend tomorrow morning a flag raising at the group of high schools in that city. A flag pole was recently erected on the grass plot in front of the public library building. This plot is surrounded on the east by the English high and Latin schools, on the north by the public library and on the west by Rindge technical school.

The new flag is to serve for all the high school buildings and the custom of each school flying a separate flag will be abandoned.

The exercises tomorrow will include addresses by James D. Valley, chairman of the school board; Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge, M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools; Col. John D. Billings, Miss Mina Littlefield and E. O. Skelton.

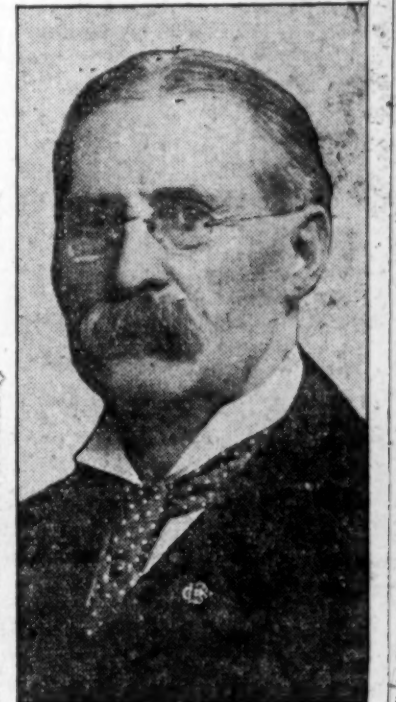
OFFICIALS OF SUPREME SCOTTISH RITE COUNCIL



LEON M. ABBOTT



BARTON SMITH
Sovereign grand commander



AMOS PETTIBONE
Grand minister of state

\$25,000 TOWARD FUND FOR HARVARD MUSIC

Walter Raymond Spalding, professor of music at Harvard, encouraged by the subscriptions of \$25,000 he has obtained for the maintenance fund for the proposed new music building at the university, is working hard to obtain the rest of the \$50,000 fund necessary before work on the structure may begin.

It is the custom at Harvard to erect no building until a fund is also available to guarantee its maintenance. Money necessary to construct and equip the proposed music building is already in hand, and Dr. Spalding is hoping for response enough to his appeal for funds to start the building before another scholastic year.

The proposed music building will furnish a home for the various musical organizations and activities at the college,

including rehearsal rooms, library, club rooms and auditorium.

The initial number of the new Harvard Musical Magazine is to be issued shortly. This is the first magazine of this sort to be issued by any American college, but a large demand for it exists, it is said. It is not intended to restrict the magazine to local interests, as there are to appear comment on the vital developments of music written by prominent musicians and critics as well as by under graduates. There will be graduate correspondents in New York, Paris and Berlin.

Over 100 subscribers to the Boston opera company have agreed to give members of the Harvard Opera Association the occasional use of their tickets. Tickets will be distributed two days before each performance.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the opening of the public schools for political gatherings.

NEWARK NEWS—The expansion in school use has been going on rapidly, if unconsciously. Through vocational schools, the educational expansion brings the school system in touch with the industrial life of a community. Their use—for lectures, as public libraries and reading rooms, and for recreational purposes—adds the citizen intellectually. But the use of the schoolhouse as a forum for public discussion, and as polling places may draw the adult citizenship to it, as the civic institution around which the people may rally to crystallize in definite purpose and into tangible form their civic and social conceptions and aspirations, asserting themselves in the community consciousness and conscience. Thus the schoolhouse may more directly than by general education become the institution about which the forces of public interest may mass in opposition to all special interests. The forces of public interest are not organized, and are therefore at a disadvantage, while special interests whose advantage is gained and maintained by keeping the forces of public interest apart are strongly organized. It is conceivable that the use of the public schoolhouse, as a conservator of public forces, may help a community to recognize its own powers and to realize the possibilities before it for social development and the mastery of its own affairs. The ballot box is the altar of citizenship. Other public acts have fitting institutional environment, but the supreme act of citizenship may take place in any convenient shack. It is conceivable that a schoolhouse may aid in inducing the thoughtfulness and impressiveness becoming to this act of a self-governing citizen. A more intelligent use of the ballot may be expected and a deeper consciousness of its moral power. It may be that, with the schoolhouses becoming the social or neighborhood centers and polling places, little prophetic vision is needed to predict that the time-honored ward lines of cities and large towns will eventually give way to neighborhood organization, and the social emphasis will become marked in political activity, with the schoolhouse the center of civic inspiration.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—It is well that Superintendent Chadsey has stated his position on the question of opening the public schools for uses other than the one to which they are primarily devoted, for the question is one which is likely to become more and more vital in this community. The board of education is probably right in throwing open the schoolhouses under proper restrictions to neighborhood gatherings for the discussion of matters of civic or moral interest. The schools long have been available to clubs and individuals engaged in educational philanthropic work. These things the new superintendent in-

dorses. . . . That political gatherings be allowed, he discommends, and he is clearly right. Detroit wants no partisan political rallies in her schoolhouses, and it is reassuring to know that if pressure in their behalf arises in Detroit, as it has in other cities, the superintendent of schools will set his face against it.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Carter H. Harrison's sound, common sense revealed itself again in his progressive and unequivocal declaration . . . that the schoolhouses should be thrown open to the use of the people for political meetings. The mayor says simply that such a step is necessary to bring down "the high cost of campaigning." With the adoption of the direct primary the costs laid upon the candidate have increased greatly. This can be admitted by all progressives without joining Chauncey Depew in his lamentations about the primary's "barring of poor men from political life." For progressives know that sensible and practical steps are being worked out in the states for obviating much of the new expenses. The use of the schoolhouses for this purpose is directly in line with the modern political trend. This is apart from the purely moral and social aspects of the plan, which have heretofore been its main recommendation to the people.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER—Every public schoolhouse in the United States should be made a center of political education. In every city and town a non-partisan association should be formed to conduct open debates on the issues of this momentous campaign. The people of every local community should demand that the candidates and spokesmen of the several parties should meet face to face, under equitable and parliamentary rules of discussion, and plead their various causes before the court of electors. . . . Now is the moment to retrieve the spirit of the town meeting and the campaigning methods of a simple and sincere democracy. Let us have frank and open argument. Let us invoke each other's reasonableness and appeal to common sense. The mental and moral seriousness that made the Lincoln-Douglas debates forever memorable can now be restored to the political arena. The thing to do is not to talk about this matter, but to do it.

10,000 PENNIES ARE RECOVERED

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Driving a shovel into a pile of sawdust, C. H. Powers, a teamster, prodded something that was not sawdust. He uncovered a big canvas sack, bulging with heavy contents. Untying this he found inside 10 coin sacks, all full, and in each 1000 bright new Lincoln pennies. A subsequent and careful count confirmed the first hurried appraisal, exactly 10,000 pennies, \$100.

The coin was taken from the Long Beach bank several weeks ago, but how is a mystery.

FRANCE BUYS AMERICAN BUST

NEW YORK—The French government honored American sculpture by purchasing the marble bust of the New Englander, Edward Tuck, by the New O'Connor, of Massachusetts, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald. The bust is to be placed in the Luxembourg gallery, in Paris. This is the third occasion in which works exhibited by Mr. O'Connor in the French Salon have been acquired by the government.

ST. THOMAS DOCK PLAN FAILS

NEW YORK—A despatch from Copenhagen says the scheme for the enlargement of the harbor locks at St. Thomas, in the expectation that the opening of the Panama canal would greatly increase the shipping trade, has been abandoned owing to the lack of financial support. Only \$1,250,000 of the \$5,000,000 required has been subscribed, says a New York Herald despatch.

SPAIN PREPARES FOR STRIKE

NEW YORK—Premier Canalejas consulted with Senor Maura on the question of summoning Parliament for the purpose of deciding on immediate action in case the threatened general railway strike in Spain should materialize, says a Spanish despatch to the New York Sun.

TO DEEPEN SUEZ CANAL

MONTREAL—Sir William Garstin, a director of the Suez Canal Company, announced yesterday that that waterway would be deepened immediately from 33 feet to 36.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Charles River square, which affords a view of the river near new bridge, is a picturesque residential group

Charles River square, which has a view of the Charles River basin near the new bridge, is one of the picturesque new residential groups that have resulted from the far-reaching improvements started by changing the river from

Craigie bridge to Watertown from tide-water to a freshwater basin by the construction of the Charles river dam. This square was developed from a big plot, the land of which is now assessed at \$325,000, and the buildings for almost as much more. The distinguished appear-

ance of the square, brought about by the recent architectural lines, make it much admired. The square was opened as Parkway square in 1909, with the consent of the street commissioners, and in 1909 the abutting owners gave the space the present name.

ALL KALAMAZOO PARTICIPATES AS NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING OPENS



New Y. M. C. A. building, Kalamazoo, Mich., considered one of the finest structures of the kind in the middle West

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Observances of the opening of the new Y. M. C. A. building here are going on this week and today is "Ladies day." A large number of people are expected to look over the handsome structure which replaces the older building, destroyed by fire.

On Sept. 23, 1911, President Taft laid the corner stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building. Construction proceeded rapidly. The building committee, composed of C. H. Little, chairman; H. W. Parker, treasurer; W. R. Fox and E. W. Vosburg, has discharged its task in an exceptionally gratifying manner.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. to whom much credit is given for expediting construction, and for bringing about this fine establishment, are: W. O. Jones, president; C. S. Campbell, vice president; R. O. Brundage, treasurer; J. J. Carrington, recording secretary. The directors are H. W. Parker, C. H. Little, Dr. J. B. Jackson, Marinus Schrier, E. W. Vosburg, E. A. Kettle, W. R. Fox, C. L. Dibble, W. J. Burdick, Samuel Hoekstra, George W. M. Hunt, C. M. Davis. The advisory committee comprises A. B. Connable, W. E. Upjohn, F. M. Hodge.

John C. Coburn is general secretary.



JOHN C. COBURN
General secretary Kalamazoo Y. M. C. A.

R. F. Cornell, assistant secretary; Lyle Allison, boys' secretary; L. D. Burhans, physical director; James Houlloose, assistant physical director; Robert Reeves, basement secretary.

What is considered one of the finest

Y. M. C. A. buildings in the middle west contain about 100 rooms, at the disposal of its members. It is expected that the occupying of these rooms will about make the building self sustaining. There is an excellent gymnasium, and a long swimming pool. The offices are on the first floor and there is also a miniature postoffice for the accommodations of members. On the second floor is a spacious banquet hall.

When the old building was burned on Jan. 5, 1911, the fire was hardly out before plans were made for the immediate construction of a new building. In few matters have the citizens shown greater interest than in the rapidity with which construction was advanced. The opening day witnessed this general result. The following day those identified with raising the funds met. Wednesday the members of the Commercial Club, of the fraternal orders and the labor organizations, together with the county and city officials celebrated what was called "Citizens day." The various schools and colleges in Kalamazoo will take possession of the building Friday, which will be "Rah Rah day." Saturday the school children will be shown over the building.

HOMESTEAD LAW NOW EASIER FOR SETTLER

WASHINGTON—For more than a century the United States has been giving away homesteads in the West. Now the general land office has decided that in order to make these lands more attractive to the prospective settler it must make some concessions which will render them easier to acquire, says a despatch to the Kansas City Star. The constant granting of homestead tracts, since the enactment of the homestead act, at which time the government gave away more than 123,540,355 acres, has used up most of the government land suitable for cultivation.

The latest report of the land office says there still remains to be disposed of in homestead, timber, coal, mineral and stone lands 605,401,250 acres, in what are commonly known as "public lands states." One-quarter of these lands have been surveyed.

In order, then, to induce entries on the remaining lands, Congress recently passed a law providing that certain restrictions be placed on these entries in the way of cultivation and residence. One of the attractive features is the three-year residence clause. This provides that in order to entitle a person to a patent on a homestead, it must be shown that he has resided on the farm three years. The limit formerly was five years. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are entitled to claim credit for the period of their military service.

Before the new act no specific amount of cultivation had been required respecting homestead entries made under the general law, that is, an entry of 160 acres. Under the revised statutes, how-

ever, a clause was interpreted by the interior department to mean that the entire tract should be "used in a husband-like manner" for a term of five years. The new law reduces the required area of cultivation to not less than one sixteenth.

The homestead entryman can leave his home five months in a year. Owing to the work of the reclamation service, vast areas of dry land are made suitable for cultivation. The reclamation service is now engaged in the construction of 30 enormous projects of reclamation. Since the establishment of the service in 1902 it has spent over \$72,000,000.

The procedure for persons desiring to make a homestead entry as required by laws now in force prescribes that before the application for entry is made a personal inspection of the lands must be made to ascertain if they are suitable.

Wedding Gifts at Stowell's



Marmalade Jar

\$5

A very special value at this price. Heavy, beautifully cut Rock Crystal Glass, etched and plain design, plain sterling silver top. Sterling spoon, antique pattern, with gilt bowl. Price, complete, \$5.

Other Marmalade Jars from \$3.50 to \$12.

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Jewellers for 90 Years

Franklin ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

The Standard,
Original, Genuine
Entire Wheat

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Send for Raisin Bread Recipe and FREE Cook Book

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CASTLE SQUARE—"Sherlock Holmes."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—"The Talker."
KEITH'S—"Vanderbilt."
MAJESTIC—"The June Bride."
PARK—"Rose Stahl."
PLYMOUTH—"Olympic Twist."
SHUBERT—"A Butterfly on the Wheel."
ST. JAMES—"Magenta."
TREMONT—"The Woman Haters Club."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
COHAN—"George M. Cohan."
DAILY—"Henry V."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GARRICK—"John Masopust."
GRAND—"The Talker."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vanderbilt."
HARRIS—"Arnold Daly."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Man and Superman."
KEITH'S—"Vanderbilt."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"The Silver De Woll."
MANHATTAN—"Sotherton and Marlowe."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Count of Luxembourg."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PARK—"Clifton Crawford."
PROCTOR'S—"Vanderbilt."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of House."
WALLACKS—"Honest Jim Blunt."
WEST END—"Buddy Pals the Strangers."
WEBBERS—"Scrape of the Pen."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."
CORT—"Fox Feathers."
FIVE ARTS—"Secret of Suzanne."
GARRICK—"Margaret Anglin."
GRAND—"A Polish Wedding."
ILLINOIS—"Kismet."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
MCKICKERS—"Get Rich Quick Wallburg."
TIC—"Vanderbilt."
TIC—"The New Sign."
TIC—"A Modern Eve."

SHOOTING CLUB AT HARVARD IS TO BOOM THE SPORT

A NOVICE SHOOT

THREE EIGHTS OUT AT HARVARD

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Belmont "Notch" collar
white striped Madras.

ARROW COLLAR

2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co.

L.e., Felton, Smith. O'Brien; Lt. Storer, Teary, Beebe; l.g., Pennock, F. Withington; c., Parmenter Wigglesworth; e.g., Drumbull, Driscoll, Weston; r.t., Hitchcock, Frothingham; r.e., O'Brien, Coolidge, Filbolland, Hollister; q.b., Logan, Bradley; l.h.b., H. Hardwick, Bradlee, T. Hardwick; r.h.b., Brickley, Lingard; f.b., Kendall, Beattie, Wollatts.

Brown was fortunate in getting away with the Colby game. Many of her best players were out of the lineup and she was up against a veteran aggregation.

outdoor champion furnished the surprise of the day. Miss Browne dashed the ball with terrific force throughout the game, but her speedy strokes failed to stop Miss Wagner.

PRINCETON PLAYS POORLY
PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton played football Wednesday, notwithstanding the 41-6 score by which they won. Rogers scored its touchdown on straight ball.

F. G. Lowe—Educated at Charterhouse and Clare College, Cambridge. Played for Cambridge vs. Oxford 1900. In 1909 reached the last eight at Wimbledon and won doubles at Cannes. In 1910 won singles at Queens (covered courts). Member of English team in South Africa 1910-11 and in 1911 reached semi final of the All-comers at Wimbledon.

Wishart, for winning second position in the race, got \$2000 and manufacturing prizes. Wishart took \$1000 as his share of the purse, and Gil Anderson won \$500 as fourth money.

J. FINNERAN TO TRAIN YALE
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—On account of absence of Coach John Mack of the track team, P. J. Finneran of Bos-

has been engaged as coach of the d d this fall. He took charge Wednes-
eight candidates reporting. Cap-
Wagoner, former Captain Gardner d
Dr. Woodbine, coach of the freshmen, d
essed the candidates. Coach Mack n
gaged as trainer of the football men. s
d

Philadelphia	80	60	507	419
Chicago	75	76	497	671
Cleveland	73	77	487	527
Detroit	69	81	499	588
St. Louis	52	99	344	281
New York	49	100	320	517

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

CLEVELAND BEATS ST. LOUIS
CLEVELAND—Cleveland won the opening game of the farewell series with St. Louis Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 2, by bunching hits off Allison, with errors

THORPE STARS AT CARLISLE
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Carlisle Indians overwhelmed Villanova here Wednesday, 65 to 0. James Thorpe was the star of the game, scoring three touchdowns and kicking seven goals.

Barrows, Portland.....	9	9 down
Shannon, Buffalo.....	14	10 down
Fitz, Essex.....	14	11 down
J. Alexander, New York.....	14	13 down
M. D. Pierce, Essex.....	14	13 down

BASE BALL

TOMORROW AT 3

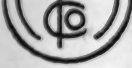
\$25 \$30 \$35
INSPECTION OF WORK
MACULLAR
COMPANY

\$40 \$45
SHOPS INVITED
PARKER

ARROW
COLLAR
15c. 2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co.

BASE BALL
TOMORROW AT 3
PHILLIES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chesterfields
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Raincoats
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offer for immediate wear, Overgarments
for Men, representing the newest styles
and finest quality of fabrics and work-
manship.

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$45

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MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 Washington Street

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

FAMILY GROUP IN "THE VOYSEY INHERITANCE"



(Copyright by the Daily Mirror Studios, 63 Strand, London)

Cast of revival of Granville Barker's comedy, reading left to right: Mrs. Voysey, Florence Haydon; Trenchard Voysey, Eugene Mayeur; Booth Voysey, Charles Fulton; Honor Voysey, Geraldine Olliffe; Edward Voysey, Arthur Wontner

"VOYSEY INHERITANCE" REVIVED
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is more than likely that Granville Barker's "Voysey Inheritance" will become one of the standard examples in literature of middle-class English life. Future generations will read, and we may devoutly hope, speculate, as to whether the dramatist accurately represented society as we see it today, that is, the great bulk of society, respectable, middle-class, English family life.

Yet this work of Mr. Barker's is probably the most artistic achievement on the English stage in the line of photographic art. A study is given us of people and their opinions in a strong light, without a detail missing. Nothing is sketched in. Though the characters are tremendously loquacious, they complete the picture entirely, filling up every corner of it. Whether in Mr. Voysey's office, or in his home, we feel we are getting at the basis of middle-class opinion, and watching its effect upon the lives and characters of the individuals it produces.

The Voysey family assembled at the paternal hearth is a faithful piece of realism. The desirability of getting the whole lot together is hinted at by Mr. Voysey in a former act. We see them, grown up sons and their wives, uncomfortably mixed in a conventionally hideous dining room at the close of dinner. The complete lack of repose that is so often a characteristic of families assembled is conveyed exactly. Honor, her mother's "right hand," races about like a wild animal, hunting for things in places where they should not be. Desultory conversation is taken up and broken into. The air is filled with a sense of small criticism, petty annoyances, and aimless duties. On Mr. Voysey is restful, in the sense that she is obtusely indifferent to the surroundings, and, in the midst of family friction, is comfortably anxious about Oliver Cromwell's relations and the domestic affairs of China. This part, by the way, is again played imitatively by Miss Florence Haydon.

The Voyseys and their neighbors have achieved a thorough mastery of the art, supposed to be peculiarly English, of making the very best of both worlds. Ethics, business, and social obligations, have, as Mr. Voysey says, their different departments. In standing outside the law this gentleman is rather nervous of having played an heroic part. He has been a good father, an affectionate husband, a generous, well-meaning man, whose character has been somewhat strengthened by the odds he has had to contend with. This buccaneer of a solicitor lauds it over the tame crowd who are content to remain within the bounds of the law. They, on their side, making it a merit that they have not ventured without. Both keep their minds in compartments, and, if need be, sentimentalize about family ties, their country, their philanthropy, or what not.

It is the drama of two primitive instincts, self-preservation, and what is called the sporting instinct. In the meanwhile the "poor common-place people," as Alice calls herself, Edward Voysey, have to put the world "tidy," without undue fastidiousness, and with such materials as they can best command. Granville Barker's comedy, as a play, seems rather to suffer from an excess of conscientiousness. You cannot dispute the accuracy, indeed the extraordinary finish of every detail, but the strength of the drama seems rather impaired by an elaboration of little realisms, there are times when it appears to the mind's eye in patch work.

The careful observation and analysis of detail is, however, Mr. Barker's peculiar gift, and his work must probably stand or fall by his ability to handle it. Several members of the original cast, including Mr. Fulton as the overbearing Booth, are in the present production at the Kingsway theater, and the acting as a whole, under the supervision of the author, is all Mr. Barker has taught us to expect.

"A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Granted you have very capable actors, even the mildest farce may be quite amusing supposing it to be acted within reasonable limits. H. G. Wells' little farce has the merit of only one hour and three quarters' intervals, and during that

SCENE IN NEW ESMOND FARCE



(Copyright by Foulsham & Banfield, London)

Charles Maude and C. M. Lowne, in leading roles of "A Young Man's Fancy" in London

period the audience found themselves agreeably entertained by such artists as Mr. Lowne, Charles Maude, and Miss Lottie Venne, to mention only the three principals of a first-rate company. The author, himself an experienced actor, knows how to concoct situations that are easily made the most of by his brother actors, so that, between them, "A Young Man's Fancy" gets through with a good deal of easy laughter. Aunt Julia, or Miss Lottie Venne, imagines her nephew has entangled himself with a young lady in a flower shop. Both she and the young man's easy-going father are anxious he shall marry a charming and wealthy American girl. As a matter of fact the lady of the flower shop has already become the young man's friend. There is the usual misunderstanding, confusion, and sentimental conclusion.

Miss Lottie Venne on her dignity is one of the drollest figures on the stage. The execution she does with her arms is astonishing; they express the most tremendous emotions. When defying the mother of the flower shop young lady with her parasol, she is nothing less than a pocket Juno in her wrath. Lottie Venne is in fact the embodiment of the ridiculous.

PLAY ABOUT TRUTHFUL NEWS-PAPER

How a newspaper telling the truth every day cleans out a political ring is the theme of "The Searchlight," a drama by Walter Fox Allen and Marion A. Riley, produced this week at the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia.

"The Searchlight," as might readily be inferred, is the name of a newspaper whose editor and owner, Thomas Seeley, is a protégé of James Franklin, a capitalist and street railway magnate, says the North American. In addition to receiving financial assistance, Seeley has fallen in love with Franklin's daughter. This does not prevent the searchlight of publicity on an infamous transaction, which Franklin is driving through the common council with the aid of Matthew O'Connor, head of the dominant gang. To complicate matters, James Fish, the city editor of "The Searchlight," is also in love with Miss Franklin, and when matters come to the worst, is bribed to have the press put out of commission.

As this brief survey of the plot might indicate, there is plenty of action in "The Searchlight," and a better asset no play could have. Likewise, the company presenting it was of generous size and, in the main, of extremely good quality. As James Franklin, the capitalist, Clarence Handyside was thoroughly effective, and Emmet King gave a capital sketch of a gang leader as Matthew O'Connor. The magnate's daughter was impersonated by Millicent Evans, who proved a pretty, ingenious heroine. Robert Drouet, who heads the company, gives an effective sketch of the editor who is true to his conscience, and fights the gang to a finish.

BOSTON NOTES

A change will be made in the mid-week matinee at the Hollis Street theater.

ter next week, and "The Talker" will be given on Thursday afternoon instead of on Wednesday. All the actors playing in the city have been invited to be present, and the boxes will be occupied by leading stars now in town.

Miss Valli Valli, William Burrell, Louis Casavant, Winona Winter and Mathilde Cotrelli are in the company which will sing "A Polish Wedding," a new opera from Germany, Monday evening at the Tremont.

"Little Blue Bird," a musical comedy from Germany, will be offered by Henry W. Savage at the Majestic next Monday evening. Wilson Melrose, who appears Monday at the Castle Square theater in "The Aviator," will strengthen the Craig company, for he is not only a good leading man in the conventional line of parts, but he also is a character actor of unusual ability, capable of impersonations in a wide range of roles.

Miss Ethel Grey Terry, it is presumed, is to have the role of Glad in Mrs. Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" in the stock company revival at the St. James theater Monday evening. Miss Terry has the natural talent and a fair experience which should cause many leading roles to fall to her. Miss Nance O'Neill closes her engagement in "Magda" Saturday evening to take up an important vaudeville tour in a condensed version of "Joan of Arc."

"Coming Home to Roost," the newest play by Edgar Selwyn, author of "The Country Boy," which comes to the Hollis Street theater a week from Monday, will have a Boston favorite as hero—William Cortright. Grace Elliston of "The Lion and the Mouse" also will be a leading member of the company.

The sale of season tickets for the Elmdorf lectures is progressing with the usual success at Symphony hall. The sale will continue through Saturday of this week. On Monday tickets for the first lecture will be placed on sale. Mr. Elmdorf has taken for the subject of his first lecture this season "The Heart of the Rockies," the pictures illustrating which will include a most interesting railway journey over the mountains.

PROTEST L TERMINAL CHANGES

In the Malden high school this evening citizens of Malden will hold a meeting protesting against the changes the Boston Elevated Railway Company has made recently at the Sullivan square terminal and which, it is claimed, inconvenience both Malden and Everett passengers. By the new arrangement it is necessary to climb a long flight of stairs, cross over a bridge and then descend other stairs to reach Boston bound trains.

LANDMARK IS RAZED

HELENA, Ark.—One of the old landmarks of Helena, known as the Bagwell building, has been torn down to make way for a more modern building. This building was erected before the civil war on the river front on Ohio street and for a number of years was occupied by a paper called the States' Rights Democrat.

WOMAN PEACE LEADER
LAUDS WORK IN AMERICA

Baroness Bertha Sophia Felicitas von Suttner of Austria, a leader in the worldwide movement among women for world's peace, is in Boston upon the conclusion of an extended tour of the United States during which she closely observed conditions and growth of the peace propaganda among American women. The baroness also is an advocate of equal suffrage.

She declared that the movement for world peace which is being furthered by women is more advanced and organized in this country than it is in Europe. She said that American women now were able to do more for the cause than their sisters in Europe because they have developed their work here more systematically and comprehensively. She said that her visit to the United States had been most beneficial to her for it had revealed to her methods of organization and work which she would be able to inaugurate in Austria, her native country, and in other nationalities of Europe.

The baroness, who resides in Vienna, is of her own right Countess Kinsky of Chinitz and Tettau. On Wednesday afternoon she met President Taft and discussed the status of women, especially with regard to her own mission to this country—the furtherance of the peace movement among them, both here and abroad. She said the President had told her he favored peace, world peace, on exactly the same grounds she did. He told her that they stood on the same platform with regard to considering it as a world necessity.

While making her visit in Boston the baroness is the guest of Edwin Ginn at his home in Winchester. Tomorrow she is to speak to the women of Greater Boston and New England in the rooms

of the New England Women's Club. Her address is to be delivered under the auspices of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association. The countess expects to return to her home in Austria some time early in December. In the meantime she expects to continue her studies of conditions in this country to advance her ideas for the universal federation of women in the furtherance of world peace between the nations.

"The cause of world peace is necessarily one in which women are most concerned," the countess declared. "Women are opposed to war by tradition and necessity. They have ever been on the side of peace. For many years their attitude has been passive. Now many of them are active in furthering their belief of the centuries. My ambition and purpose here and at home and in all lands is to arouse those who are apathetic and to cause them to rise and use their influence to banish war from the face of the earth for all time."

"Abroad the organized movement has not gained the impetus and strength that it has in this land. At home and in Europe women still seek for privileges which they have long ago secured here. That fact has caused their being retarded in the campaign which is now developing world-wide in extent among women for the universal advancement of the cause of arbitration and the banishing of war."

The countess is an authoress as well as a student of sociology and politics. Some years ago she wrote a novel which dealt largely with the operations and results of warfare. She paid a visit to America in 1904 as a delegate from her own country to the international peace congress, which was held that year in Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Following officers of the coast artillery corps will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to the commanding officer of that post: First Lieut. S. M. Tighman and First Lieut. E. L. Kelly.

Second Lieut. J. B. Hill, thirteenth cavalry, will report to the commission officer at Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty.

Col. Charles W. Taylor, cavalry, orders amended, and he is directed to sail for the Philippines about Jan. 5, 1913.

First Lieut. J. B. Barnes, fifth infantry, relieved from duty as inspector of the organized militia of Vermont, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Second Lieut. C. A. Gardiner, Philippine scouts, recently appointed from company A, will proceed to San Francisco and thence to Manila, P. I.

Capt. J. Broz, ordnance department, will make one visit to Ft. Adams, and to Ft. Greble, R. I., for the purpose of proof-firing, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

Capt. C. W. Waller, ordnance department, will visit the following places: Portland and Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Ft. Columbia, Ft. Canby, Vancouver barracks; Ft. Worden, Ft. Flagler, Ft. Casey, Ft. Whitman, Ft. Ward, Bellingham, Everett, Snohomish and Tacoma, Wash.

Maj. J. C. Nicholls, ordnance department, will make not to exceed two visits per month during October, November and December to the works of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Haskell, N. J., and the works of the International Powder & Chemical Company, Harlin, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material being produced for the ordnance department, and will then return to his proper station.

Navy Orders

Com. L. A. Bostwick, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, 1912, to the South Carolina as executive officer.

Lieut. Com. F. E. Ridgely, detached bureau of navigation, Oct. 13, 1912, to hydrographic office, navy department.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Littlefield, detached hydrographic office, Oct. 13, 1912, to fitting out the Henley and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. G. A. Beall Jr., detached navy college, to navy yard, Charleston, S. C. Lieut. W. E. Eberle, ordered Sept. 9, 1912, revoked, detached War College, to receiving ship, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. C. A. Wilhelm, detached the Petrel: home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. F. Dillen, detached War College, to the Petrel as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (junior grade) T. A. Symington, detached command the Perry, to command the Truxton.

Ensign H. T. Smith, detached the Perry, to the Truxton.

Medical Director H. G. Boyer, to bureau of medicine and surgery.

Chief Gunner Stanley Danielak, to naval magazine, Iona island, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1912.

Chief Gunner Oscar Borgeson, detached naval magazine, Iona island, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1912.

Chief Gunner Joseph Hill, detached the Maine: home, wait orders.

Gunner L. M. Wogart, detached the New Jersey, to the Maine.

Gunner G. D. Stillson, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to the New Jersey.

Paymaster's Clerk C. L. Bahrendt, appointed to the Culgoa.

Paymaster's Clerk W. A. Gilman, appointed to the Kearsarge.

Paymaster's Clerk J. L. White, appointed to the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Maryland is at Honolulu.

The Lebanon is at Tompkinsville.

The Patapsco, the Stringham and the Bailey have left Norfolk for New York. The Cleveland is at Panama.

The Syph has left Albany for the navy yard, New York.

The Cyclops has left Boston for Rockland.

The Cincinnati has left Fuchau for Hongkong.

The Saratoga has left Shanghai for Manila.

Navy Notes

The Perry has been assigned to the reserve torpedo group, Mare island, and the Truxton has been assigned to the first group, Pacific torpedo flotilla.

The submarine G-4, the first of the Laurent type to be built for the navy, and now being completed at the Cramp yards, will undergo the deep water test at Rockland, Me., next week. Naval constructors are looking forward to the results of the test with interest. The new submarine will be lowered to a depth of 200 feet.

The Kearsarge has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet.

Admiral Farragut's famous flagship, the Hartford, now at Annapolis, may be ordered to New York for the navy review. Every type of vessel in the navy will be present with the exception of the old wooden frigate. Navy officials have been asked to allow the last remaining frigate in seaworthy service to attend.

The Hartford has been ordered to the naval station at Charleston, S. C., to relieve the cruiser Baltimore.

It is said at the navy department that the contract for \$2,000,000 in shells for the navy probably will be awarded to an American concern.

TINY COAL MINE
CHARMS VISITORS
TO ELECTRIC SHOW

Visitors to the 1912 Boston electric show, of course, are temporarily nonplussed by the myriad attractions which greet them the moment they enter Mechanics building in Huntington avenue.

But if there is one exhibit among the hundreds which interest them for any length of time it is that of a genuine West Virginia soft coal mine in operation.

Of course, no bituminous coal is dug there. The tiny mine cars which come shooting from the mouth of the "drift" at the top of a high West Virginia hill descend an incline plane and dump their coal from a "tippie" into the railroad cars for shipment all over the country.

The miniature railroad train, laden with real coal, then makes its round through a yawning tunnel only to reappear on the other side of the diminutive West Virginia valley to repeat the operation.

A mountain brook bubbles down a steep slope between pulp paper hills while a distant train of cars is seen puffing its way along on its destination to Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. The exhibit is realistic and draws crowds of people who exclaim at the novelty—for it is a novelty to New Englanders.

The attendance is keeping up to what the originators of the show expected. People are visiting the great electric display who have come here for that purpose from all over New England. The color scheme, the blazing of so many lights arranged in such pleasing and novel fashion delights the crowds.

Creator's hand is giving two certificates daily.

FORMS MASONIC CHARTER ROLL

WASHINGTON—The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, which is to build a memorial temple to George Washington, the Mason, at Alexandria, Va., has created a charter roll of honor. Subscriptions to it are to be apportioned among the various Masonic jurisdictions of the country. There are to be 1000 memberships.

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ZEISS FIELD GLASSES, and PRISM TERRAQUASCOPES

will be sent free on application.

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BOSTON, MASS.

1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.

ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

BROCKTON PROVES THAT
THE FAIR'S THE THING

Though Not Like the Old Days in Every Feature, the Framework of the Great Show of Childhood Days Is There to Draw Thousands Within the Gates

BROCKTON—Tents flapping in the crisp breezes, flags fluttering against the deep blue of the sunny sky, people tramping up and down the dusty, sunny paths, 50,000 people, a jostling, crowding, good natured throng, bands playing, hawkers "hawking," barkers "barking." The Brockton fair is on.

Do you remember that day ever so many years ago, when you went to the county fair? If you lived in the city you went by horse car to the end of the line and there you were met by uncle, or cousin, or friend, with the worn old carryall, freshly washed and brushed.

It is the same fair in these days that it was in those, but greatly altered. It may be that the breed of cattle and the output of the fields are superior, that more ground is covered and the attractions today are such as were never dreamed of in those quiet days, but the fair can never again be so grand. The famous expositions that are held first in one part of the country, then in another, are responsible for this. So are the Luna parks, Coney islands and Revere beaches wherever a handful of people are to be found, accustomed to go to gaudy pretension and glitter.

Still, none should miss the Brockton fair. Even though you live in the city and are used to world series and championship games you begin to feel the thrill of the fair the moment you buy your ticket and board the train that is to carry you through the beautiful country, gorgeous in crimson, and gold, and green, to the town that has given its name to the Brockton fair.

They come from as far away as New Brunswick to see this fair. As soon as the train stops at Brockton the passengers are beset to buy pennants and programs. These are not handbills printed in smudgy black type, but artistic booklets of glossy paper. Right here the difference between the fair of the long ago and the fair of today begins to be seen. This change continues all along the way and reaches a culmination in the fair grounds itself. It is no longer the country affair of the old days. It has taken on a civilized air.

The lumbering farm wagons with seats across, or chairs in the back, so as to carry the whole family at one time, are rarely seen. In their place are automobiles.

The sheds that formerly were given over to more or less rickety vehicles are now occupied by automobiles.

Inside the grounds you are not so liable to see the pink silks and blues made for some party earlier in the season, and saved for this occasion. The shirtwaist and skirt and the tailored suit or something that corresponds to these form the approved garb for country folk and city alike. Ideas of milliner and matua maker may differ, but there is a similarity that proves the city and country to be not so distinct and far apart as they used to be.

Once inside the gates to the fair grounds the old-time glamour confronts you, but with a difference. It isn't the cows, the sheep, the pigs and the pumpkins that give the irresistible call now. It is the barkers on the midway.

The old-time fair never heard of a midway. The Brockton fair has two. There the throngs congregate. The midway makes the fair a circus and an exposition, as well.

Beyond the midway are cattle, horses, cows, pigs, sheep, chickens, ducks, turkeys and other barnyard fowl that have taken blue ribbons time and time again. If you are fortunate you can find a keeper in an out-of-the-way corner putting a pair of performing oxen through their tricks, and grooms dressing their horses' tails with pink, blue, red, green and yellow ribbons and bits of straw.

Then you find to your surprise that the Brockton fair has a subway, two, to be exact. They lead from the outside of the track, under it and out to the oval, so that it is possible to get back and forth without inconvenience.

On the midway you see little girls and boys from the city clinging to their daddies' hands, and you know that those daddies were once little boys to whom the county fair was the most wonderful thing that ever happened. As you go along you renew acquaintance with jewel cases, handkerchief and collar boxes and hand mirrors made of small shells, the whole highly varnished. You see also

the beaded pincushions, watch pockets, bags and moccasins that you once fondly thought were made by the Indians. The coarse glass and china beads and the designs they are worked into are the very same that delighted your childish eyes, and you buy and give for the pleasure of reading in the faces of today's little boys and girls an experience that was once your own.

You find as you go further that for the small sum of 10 cents you can purchase a handkerchief upon which the dealer will place for you any name whatever free of charge. You enter the African village. You buy popcorn and peanuts and chewing candy. You hesitate before the eating pavilions, sniff at the booths where they are making clam fritters and clam chowder. You wonder where the waffle wagons are, and are glad to see that all the pink and white ice cream is not in cones. You wonder at the number of stands where they roast frankfurters, and soliloquize that the times have passed when popcorn and peanuts might be said to be the only national food on a holiday. Frankfurters should not be excluded.

The screams of the rubber pigs which you blow up like a balloon and which emit a racking sound as the wind oozes out; the screeching of the painted whistles of all kinds and descriptions; the cries of the hawkers and the barkers, and the clamor of the crowd carry you back from your cityed ways. You buy a large, butterless roll split in two with a hot roasted frankfurter between, smear it with mustard, and with a gay pennant and bright paper shaker under your arm, walk along the midway contentedly munching your delicacy, and declaring that, after all, the fair's the thing.

New England day was observed Wednesday. Among the leading events were two parachute descents, one by Harold Cates of Newburyport from a height of 2500 feet, and the other by Ralph D. Barr of Worcester from 3000 feet. The attendance at the fair numbered about 35,000 and receipts amounted to \$13,581.97.

The grammar school athletic meet drew more than 3000 entrants.

Among those present were Misses Esther and Helen Foss, daughters of Governor Foss; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Beatrice Pierce of Leonminster, Miss Dorothy Forbes of Boston, Mrs. P. A. Clark of New York and Miss Mary S. Holbrook of Holbrook.

SALEM INFANTRY
50TH ANNIVERSARY

SALEM—The Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association, Maj. Horace S. Perkins commander, today celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. A parade is held at 2 p. m., followed by a dress parade on the common. Lieut. Wallace E. Bacheiler will be in command.

This evening a banquet will be held in Hamilton hall. Maj. John P. Reynolds will be toastmaster. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is expected to attend.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS TO MERGE

WASHINGTON—It is announced that directors of the Arlington Electric Light Company and the Braddock Light Company and the Braddock Electric Light & Power Company have voted to merge with the Maryland & Virginia Railroad Company. The Washington & Virginia Railroad Company directorate is now expected to take similar action.

AMUSEMENTS

NOW GOING ON!

THE 1912 BOSTON

ELECTRIC SHOW

MECHANICS BUILDING
HUNTINGTON AVENUE

10 A. M.—Open Every Day Except Sunday—10:30 P. M.—The Greatest Exhibition of Commercial and Household Uses of Electricity Ever Seen. Creators and His Band Play Daily at 3 and 8 P. M. 5:30 P. M.—Beautiful Street Illumination Every Evening, including Sunday 12 P. M.

25c—ADMISSION—25c

PRESIDENT TAFT LAYS Y. M. C. A. CORNERSTONE



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston)

Scene at the new building on Huntington avenue as chief executive completed his work surrounded by officials, clergy and spectators

PRESIDENT TAFT LAYS
STONE OF Y. M. C. A.

Before a gathering of several thousand persons President Taft laid the cornerstone of the new Boston Y. M. C. A. building on Huntington avenue, yesterday afternoon, and paid high compliment to the work of the institution.

Arthur S. Johnson read the address of welcome. After a hymn the Rt. Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of Massachusetts, read a Scripture passage and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South church.

CONSOLIDATION OF
LIGHTING PLANTS

RACINE, Wis.—The Racine Gas Light Company, holding an exclusive franchise for the manufacture and sale of gas in Racine, is to become the Wisconsin Gas & Electric Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state and the register of deeds for Racine county.

The new corporation, a part of the North American Company, will take over the Racine Gas Light Company and other concerns, the stock of the new company being divided into 10,000 shares preferred, paying 6 per cent dividends, and 10,000 shares common.

DELAWARE MASONS'
HOME IS DEDICATED
NEAR WILMINGTON

WILMINGTON, Del.—Dedication of the new Masonic Home of Delaware on the Lancaster pike 1½ miles west of this city, took place yesterday.

The address of welcome was delivered by Grand Master Enoch Moore, to whose efforts the purchase of the property for \$10,500 was largely due.

The formal presentation was made by J. Paul Lukens, P. G. M., chairman of the board of managers. The oration was delivered by Charles A. Hill, D. D.

The property purchased was built about 50 years ago by a Philadelphia gunmaker named Crubb and has been in several hands since its purchase, Nov. 30, 1911, by the grand lodge of Delaware, A. F. and A. M. There are 10½ acres of ground, an apple orchard, truck garden and farm land. The house contained 16 rooms when bought and four more have been added.

The grand lodge of Delaware was instituted in 1806. The Lafayette lodge, of which Colonel Moore is a member, was instituted in 1825, and its constitution bears the signatures of General Lafayette and his son.

The head of the gavel that Colonel Moore uses today is of olive wood from Jerusalem, the handle is of wood from the valley of the Jordan.

The grand lodge officers are: M. W. Enoch Moore, grand master; R. W. Edward G. Walls, deputy grand master; R. W. William F. Shallcross, senior grand warden; R. W. Horace Brown, junior grand warden; M. W. Virgil V. Harrison, grand secretary; R. W. Samuel G. Cleaver, grand treasurer.

The Masonic home committee consists of: M. W. J. Paul Lukens, P. G. M., chairman; R. W. David C. Rose, M. W. Harry J. Guthrie, P. G. M.; R. W. William E. Valliant, P. M.; M. W. Edward B. Mode, P. G. M.; M. W. George B. Hynson, P. M.; M. W. Enoch Moore, G. M.; R. W. Edward G. Walls, D. G. M.

SUN DIAL TO MARK TIME
AT KENTUCKY'S CAPITOL

Louisville Man Presents Exact Imitation of One at Westminster, Eng., and It Is Set Up on Grounds at Frankfort

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Dr. W. T. Durrett of Louisville has presented Gov. James B. McCreary with a sun-dial for the capitol grounds at Frankfort. The dial is an exact imitation of the one at Westminster, England; a bronze circle with the hours of the day inscribed on the outer edge, and the gnomon or pointer, simply made and artistic, rising from the center. In the lower half of the circle Dr. Durrett has engraved a picture of the typical Kentucky home, and the state seal. Below this is a staff of music, the date and the dial motto, "I mark only sunny hours."

When asked how he had become interested in dials, says the Herald, Dr. Durrett said:

"They have always seemed picturesque objects to me. When I was traveling abroad, I came on many charming

ones, the inscriptions of which I was fond of collecting. Besides, I like the idea of telling time by the sun. There is something pleasing in the simple usefulness of the dial. You are aware that for convenience we go according to railroad time. Sun time and railroad time correspond only about four times in the year. Here in Louisville we are always 18 minutes behind the sun, so that in telling time it is necessary to subtract those minutes from dial time. Next in importance to marking the diagonal lines, for the hours, is the setting up of the dial. The gnomon, pointing directly to the north star will only register correctly if the dial plate is perfectly level. For the Governor's dial I have made all the calculations myself. The time is told by observing where the shadow falls, and then using the table of corrections provided on the plate."

RECREATION PIER
PLAN CONSIDERED

Members of the committee on finance of the Boston city council are considering the question of a waterfront recreation pier and playground for ward 2, East Boston, following a public hearing at city hall Wednesday. Michael J. Brophy, legislative representative of the district, and John J. Douglas, former representative, advocated the proposition, which will cost the city about \$200,000, it is estimated.

James E. Fitzgerald said an opening to the water is one of the chief needs of the district. John J. Walsh said the citizens wanted the waterfront playground whether it was a profit or loss to the city.

Chairman Smith proposed that \$75,000 could be saved by putting limestone instead of granite into the city hall annex and that could be put into the East Boston playground.

COLLIER TO LEAVE SERVICE

The U. S. S. Vestal, one of the largest colliers afloat, has been ordered placed out of commission at the Boston navy yard as soon as practicable after she is cleared of her stores. She was launched in 1908, and was built at a cost to the government of \$1,500,000.

CONCORD EXTENDS CALL

CONCORD—Officials of the Norwegian Methodist church have extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Foss of Racine, Wis.

NEW DELAWARE STATE MASONIC HOME



Building on Lancaster road near Wilmington dedicated for use by grand lodge which bought structure and grounds

CAMBRIDGE ENTERS
ON FOURTH CARNIVAL
DAY AFTER TAFT VISIT

Dealers and traders among the booths on the principal thoroughfares of Cambridge resumed their activities today when the industrial carnival and merchants' week entered upon its fourth day. Visitors who have been in the city since the celebration opened strolled up and down Massachusetts avenue and about the vicinity of the avenue where diversions of every description are provided by the numerous stall holders.

President Taft was the guest of the city of Cambridge yesterday and was tendered a reception in the armory. A committee of several hundred citizens assembled in automobiles at the Boylston-street bridge to meet him and as he passed Radcliffe College and Washington elm, hundreds of children cheered him. On Prospect street from Broadway to Harvard, 1000 school children waved flags and shouted welcome, with thousands of persons in the street.

Mr. Taft made the round of the booths at the armory and was presented to the various exhibitors, each of whom gave him an article from his booth.

From the platform at the east side of the building Mr. Taft spoke to a crowd of about 500 people. He was presented by Mayor Barry.

Lieut. William J. Keville of Company E, eighth regiment, was chief of staff. On the staff were Col. E. Leroy Sweetzer, Col. Walter E. Lombard, Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Cutler, Maj. P. J. McNamara, Capt. Alonzo F. Woodside, Lieut. Thomas F. Brown, Lieut. Ralph G. Perkins, Lieut. William G. Renwick.

The civilian members of the staff were Congressman Samuel W. McCall, Sheriff John R. Fairbairn, former Mayor Walter C. Wardwell, former mayor William F. Brooks, Fred W. Dallinger, Hiram W. Colton, John H. Coreoran, Edmund Reardon, City Solicitor James F. Aylward, Claude E. Davis, former Alderman Charles H. Lake, Anthony W. Strauss, Richard F. Higgins.

BOARD OF TRADE
ELECTION HELD

STONEHAM, Mass.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade held last night, officers, except president, were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Vice-presidents, Ira B. Forbes, Alexander B. Wilson, A. S. Hovey; secretary, Rufus Hill; treasurer, John Johnston; auditor, W. P. Gray; directors, G. Ernest Bell, Leander V. Collahan, Thomas McKenna, George A. Hinchcliffe, Joseph W. Holden, Ernest L. Patch and John B. McEhern. The successor of Bernard H. Cogan, president, who is going west for a number of months, will be chosen at the next meeting.

WELLESLEY CLASS
CHOOSES OFFICERS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Announcement of the senior class officers was made at Wellesley College yesterday afternoon. As associates of Miss Mary Colt, president, and Miss Helen Brant, vice-president, who were chosen last spring, the following officers were elected:

Recording secretary, Edith Montgomery; corresponding secretary, Edith Wilbur; treasurer, Elizabeth Kipp; executive committee, Marcia Kerr, Marion Prince and Lucille Bachman; advisory committee, Ruth Woodward and Florence McCreadie.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private pullman car Rover, occupied by Mrs. Barker and party, passed through Boston today en route from Gloucester to Overlook, Pa., via Steamer Maryland route.

Effective at once, the Boston & Albany road will use red and yellow markers on all trains, instead of red and green, for the purpose of standardizing red and yellow for safety and caution.

George Foote, train master of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, at North station, is spending a two weeks vacation at Rangley lakes and Wells Beach, Me.

The Massachusetts Railway commissioners journeyed to Scituate, Mass., yesterday by a special New Haven train to look over grade crossing conditions along the South shore.

The Boston & Maine's annual Boston, Albany, Hudson River, New York and Fall River line excursions consisted of two special trains from North station at 8:45 and 8:50 o'clock this morning and extra equipment on the regular 9:30 a. m. express.

In order to avoid detention to Springfield and Boston, train No. 22, over the Boston & Albany, due at South station at 10:05 a. m., the road inaugurated special milk car service east of the Brookfields today.

The Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, New Haven and Union Freight roads are handling record inter-change freight business through South station transfer yard nightly, using two extra engines.

The operating department of the New Haven provided 24 special trains between Boston and Brockton today for the accommodation of patrons of the fair.

The Boston & Albany road handled a large stock shipment from the west to Brighton yards during the night in three trains.

NEW BUSBIES FOR
GOVERNOR'S CORPS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Wearing a hat for 40 years would be extraordinary. It very seldom happens, yet in the case of the busbies worn by the Governor-General's foot guards over half the entire issue has been in use ever since the regiment was organized 40 years ago.

They wear well all right, but are beginning to look shabby, and so the corps is to be provided with an entirely new issue of busbies, or bearskins as they are more properly called. The new bearskins will be exactly the same as those worn by the famous Coldstream guards in Great Britain, and will be considerably larger than the ones worn by the local regiment in the past, which were not the regulation size.

It is expected that the new head dress will arrive in time for the opening of Parliament about the middle of November.

CARROLLTON DAM
TO BE READY SOON

DALLAS, Tex.—Within the course of a month the city of Dallas will have another surplus water storage basin with an estimated capacity of 400,000,000 gallons. This additional supply will be obtained by the construction of a dam 110 feet in length and 18 feet in height across the Elm fork of the Trinity river at a point 23 miles distant from Dallas and 3½ miles from the town of Carrollton.

The approximate cost of the dam is \$23,000 and work on it was begun last spring. The contractors expected to have completed the dam before Sept. 15 but owing to several delays caused by heavy rains and high water the job is not yet finished. It is now expected the dam will be completed within four weeks.

OKLAHOMA'S TAX
RATE IS FIXED

OKLAHOMA CITY—Tax-payers in Oklahoma City this year will have to pay \$20.75 taxes on each \$1000 valuation. This includes levies of 2.25 mills for state purposes, 2.5 for county, 9.8 for city and 6.2 for school purposes.

The total levy last year was 17.8 mills and the increase is explained by a decrease of \$5,000,000 in the assessed valuation of the city and the further fact that no city levy was made for sinking fund last year. This year's valuation is approximately \$95,000,000 for the city and \$97,000,000 for the school district.

Of the taxes raised in Oklahoma City this year \$615,977 will be used as sinking funds for the bond issues of the city and school district. The city requires \$386,100 for that purpose, to take care of its \$3,736,000 of bonds outstanding, and the school district \$229,877, with \$1,937,000 of outstanding bonds.

STREET RAILWAY TAX INCREASE
FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Louisville Railway Company has accepted the increased franchise assessment of the state board of valuation and assessment and has paid into the state treasury over \$40,000 for franchise taxes.

STANFORD LEADER
SETS NO TIME FOR
HIS RETIREMENT

DAVID STARR JORDAN

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—Regarding the report that he is to resign in 1915 to work for international peace, David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, says:

"I am willing to step down for a younger man whenever the interests of the university seem to be subserved by my retirement, but I have not set the time."

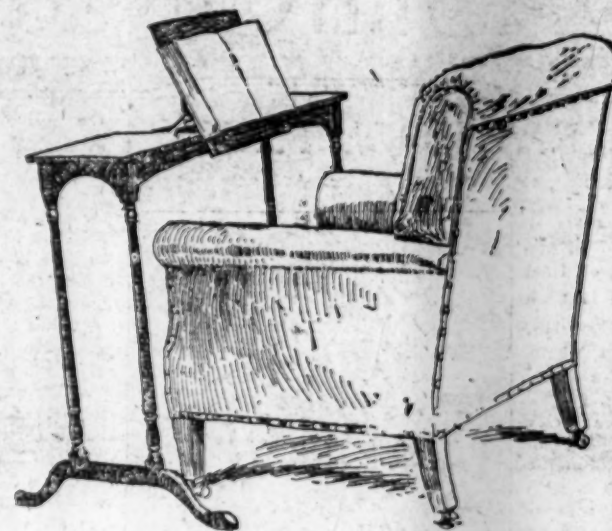
TEACHERS' RECEPTION
TO DR. DYER TONIGHT

In honor of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston public schools, the Boston Teachers' Club will give a reception this evening at the Hotel Tuileries. All teachers in the public schools have been invited. Prominent educators in and around Boston will be present. In all about 15,000 persons are expected to be present.

Miss Anna C. Murdock, president of the club, will receive the guests and present them to Dr. and Mrs. Dyer. David A. Ellis, president of the school board, and Mrs. Ellis, David Snedden, state commissioner of education, and Mrs. Snedden will be in the receiving line.

The officers of the club are: Miss Anna C. Murdock, president; Catherine M. McGinley, Frances Forsaith, Lina K. Eaton, vice-presidents; Schassa G. Row, recording secretary; Mary R. Thomas, corresponding secretary; Jennie F. McKisick, treasurer; Katherine G. Garrity, assistant treasurer; Mary J. Foley, Clara B. Shaw, Sarah B. C. Lane, Edith L. Phelan, Gertrude L. Gardner, Helen Torrey, Katherine J. Daily, Nellie E. Powers, directors; Fanny G. Patten, press; Mary E. Perkins, chairman of conference committee.

Paine's



FOR BOOK-LOVERS

Half the pleasure of reading is dispelled by the necessity of holding a heavy book, or of sitting in an uncomfortable position.

Here is an English reading-stand that gives an added charm to the hours spent with books; and in its use students find wonderful relief.

Ample room for reference books. Shelf can be adjusted for desired angle and distance.

Made of mahogany, of delightful design and workmanship, price \$15.00.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

PROF. TAYLOR HEADS
TECH ARCHITECTURE

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today President Richard C. Maclaurin announced that Prof. James Knox Taylor will be head of the entire department of architecture, to succeed the late Professor Despradelle; while Prof. Eugene Duquesne of Harvard, whose appointment at Tech was made yesterday, will have direct charge of the architectural design department.

Professor Duquesne of course is to remain professor of architectural design in the school of architecture at Harvard instead of leaving as might be inferred from the account of yesterday. He will give part of his time to the institute pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Professor Despradelle in the department for architectural design.

Professor Taylor was connected with the treasury department at Washington for 15 years, and supervised the construction of many of the government buildings.

Mr. Taylor was born in Knoxville, Ill., in 1837, and was educated in the St. Paul public schools and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1877-79. He was in business in New York for three years, in St. Paul 10 years and in Philadelphia three years. He entered the service of the government in 1893, became principal draughtsman, and in 1897 was appointed supervising architect of the treasury department. The work undertaken by his office has amounted to constructions up to \$12,000,000 in a single year.

CONFIRM HANIFY NOMINATION

The executive council yesterday, without division, confirmed the nomination of Edward F. Hanify, formerly city solicitor of Fall River, to be judge of the second district court of Bristol county.

MALDEN STREET TO BE WIDENED

Plans have been prepared by the city engineer of Malden for the widening of Salem street, between Maplewood square and Brannen street. The city council has appropriated \$9000 for the work.

English Hand Sewn
Street and Driving
Glove
\$1.50 THE PAIR
Every Glove for Every
Occasion
COLLINS AND
FAIRBANKS
COMPANY
333 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FASHIONABLE SCHOOL FROCK

French serge, with collar of lace

NOTHING makes a more serviceable or more fashionable school frock than French serge. This one is made with a lace collar that is exceedingly dainty and shows the newest sleeves that are joined to the armholes at the long shoulder line and that are finished with deep, shaped cuffs. Also the closing is made at the front and altogether the dress is as practical as it is attractive.

The skirt includes the plaited panels at the sides of the front that mark the latest models.

If serge is not liked, the design can be used for other seasonable materials. It would be pretty made up in the charmeuse satin that is treated as an everyday fabric this season and utilized for an afternoon frock. A great many girls like henrietta cloth of this kind, or a plaid or checked material could be used.

The skirt is made in two pieces with extensions at the front that form the plaited panels, and the blouse includes only shoulder and under-arm seams. If the long sleeves are not liked, they can be finished below the elbows with rolled-over cuffs.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 3/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for the collar. The skirt will require 4 1/2 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 44, 2 1/4 yards 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards when the plaits are laid, 2 3/4 yards including the underfolds. The finish can be made at the high or the natural waist line.

The pattern of the blouse (7593) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years; of the skirt (7224) in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. They can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be



sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CRYSTAL ON EVENING FROCKS

Graceful drapery lines in new modes

A FIRST look at the evening frocks of the early showing might possibly leave one with the impression that they are disappointing—handsome enough, lovely in materials and lines, but holding few surprises. The feminine love of novelty, that characteristic on which the whole fabric of fashion is built, is not as likely to find satisfaction in the evening frock models shown so far as in the afternoon and street frocks. The great Parisian designers have brought out nothing startlingly new in evening frocks, but, and surely that is the more important thing, they have given much that is altogether charming, writes a New York Sun representative.

"People will groan aloud when I go back and tell them that they have to wear crystal embroideries and edgings again," lamented a western dressmaker at one of the dressmakers' openings, and it is quite likely that she spoke the truth; but after all what have women ever had that was more effective for evening gown trimming than that same crystal? And how can one complain when one looks over the crystal trimming that the manufacturers have provided?

Of course one doesn't actually have to have crystal on one's evening dress. That is merely a generalization, though crystal does loom large on everything from tulle to velvet. There are plenty of evening models that show no trace of the glitter and gleam.

Poiret, for instance, has some beautiful models for evening wear that have no crystal about them, and odder still, not even a hint of his beloved dull gold or silver. One of these was in the purple and red combination that is dear to this designer and is wonderfully successful when the red is just the right red and the purple is just the right

purple. In this particular case the shades were admirably harmonious, the red having a lovely fruity bloom that brought it into exact harmony with the purple. Moreover, the purple was softened by being of sheer tulle draped over white satin. The surplus folds of the bodice and the draped front of the skirt were of this full purple tulle over white. A little below the knees the tulle ended in a broad irregular band of black braid embroidery or passementerie, and below the underskirt was of the white satin. The draped overskirt was of the red silk drawn softly back to merge into a little square train of the silk which had drapery of the purple tulle along its side and a band of skunk fur across its end. Black embroidery on red formed a sort of bolero effect on the bodice and the kimono sleeves were of the plain red, bordered by bands of the dark fur. It sounds odd? Well, Poiret's things always sound odd; but they are often beautiful, too, and this model was beautiful and by no means bizarre.

Worth's evening gowns, like Redfern's and most of Drecoll's, tend to long, sinuous drapery lines and wonderful colors and fabrics rather than unusual line or detail. There are some exceedingly lovely models of this class in velvet and one good looking model of Worth's is of light blue charmeuse and crystal. The drapery of the skirt caught up to a long pointed stomacher or girde of exquisite crystal embroidery. This exaggerated long waist point is shown, too, in a superb model of white and silver brocade; but as a rule, the waist line of the evening gown is at normal or a little above.

On some of Worth's evening models in velvet the skirt has no trimming unless one can call subtle drapery lines trimming.

STYLISH EMBROIDERED BAGS

Chinese and other oriental ideas

A STYLISH, oblong bag may be made of Chinese embroidery, which can be bought in stripes of different width in the oriental shops. Line with satin in rich oriental tones, usually the predominating one of the embroidery; or, if that is in metallic colors on white or black ground, have the lining emerald green, mandarin red or the new pink orange. Never use metallic cords for draw strings; they are effective, but cut the material of the bag.

A yard of Turkish toweling makes a serviceable knitted bag when combined with oval rings. Dot it with coin-shaped dots in color. They may be worked round and round in chain stitch, with but one shade used to a dot.

Another treatment is to work all the dots in a vivid green, red, orange, blue or purple silk, making close French knots. Outline with black, brown or a dark tone of the shade used. Briarstitch the casing and the end seams in the same silk used for outlining. The drawstrings match the dots.

Much newer is a bag made like the long double-knitted purses which our mothers used to carry over the finger by a ring. The new bags, convenient for work or shopping, are two feet long and 24 inches wide. They may be knit of heavy silk and ornamented with bead fringe and beads or made in quaint shot taffeta with a design in iridescent beads velvet.

and the edges of the opening finished with a silk ruche.

A novel bag is made of four circles of heavy cardboard. Two of the circles are covered with satin in plain deep color for lining and the other two in chiffon broadcloth, worked in gay Bulgarian colors. A back is sewed with a front by fine overcasting and the two halves are joined by a five-inch strip of embroidered broadcloth. This leaves a six-inch opening at top.

To ends of joining strip is fastened a strip of embroidered cloth lined with satin. It should be cut 14 inches long to form a loop handle. Two short strips ending in a point are sewed to the under half of the opening and fasten to a small gilt button on the front section of the bag. To save work only one of the broadcloth circles need be embroidered; the other may have a simple monogram, says a New York Press writer.

Raffia workers should make a solid strip 18 inches long and 10 wide. This is folded to make a nine-inch bag. To each end is sewed a pouch of silk or velvet that hangs several inches below the straw pocket. Rings are sewed to outside of bag and velvet ribbon to match pouches is run through to draw it together. A good effect is had with natural colored raffia with black velvet, or in a yellow raffia with golden brown velvet.

WAY TO KEEP POTTED PLANTS

Do not give them too much room

THE one thing of which you must be sure is that you do not put plants in pots too large for them. That seems funny, does it not? Especially when you think that they have been growing outdoors in a big bed all summer. That is just the reason. We cannot duplicate in a clay pot the environment and mechanical condition of the soil outdoors, and experience has shown us that plants do best when in a pot which will barely contain the roots, being shifted on to larger pots only when the present ones fill with roots to such an extent as to become pot-bound, which is indicated when the ball-of-soil in the pot is covered on the outside, completely, with a mass of white fibrous roots.

If the plants when in this pot-bound condition are in four-inch pots, shift them, for winter blooming, into five-inch ones, and from these to six, and eight, says a writer for the Woman's World.

The soil for potted plants should be light and porous. Any good garden loam will do as a base, but it should be that which has been manured last spring, as we do not desire to use any manure in the pots. This soil with one third its bulk of leaf-mold from the woods, or, lacking that, soil from a clover-field, or chopped-up sods, should have a dusting of bone meal added and then mixed.

No painted pot is fit to grow plants in, as plants are breathing entities, both by their roots and foliage, and the paint cuts off their supply of air. Pots are made porous on purpose to supply air

to the plants. The shopkeepers in order to make them attractive to their customers paint them, spoiling the good intentions of their makers.

Do not use pots of metals, or "stone ware" which is burned hard, as it is practically impervious to water and air. Bronzing pots is even worse than painting, as the bronze puts on a metallic coating over the pots. Use the soft, red, porous clay pots, as they come from the makers, and you will get the best success. A fine, large, well-branched plant in full bloom never looks better than when it is placed in one of these decidedly practical, porous clay pots.

The pot, of course, should have drainage in the bottom and see to it, sure, that the drainage does not close up the hole which will be found in the bottom of the pot. This is vitally important, as no plant will do well without good drainage.

This brings up to the other vital element in the successful growing of potted plants—the watering. They should not be watered until the top soil is dry about half an inch and then give them a thorough soaking. The practice of frequently watering the top of the pot will soon ruin the finest plants. Give the plants as much sunshine as you can and protect them from drafts of cold air, and see to it that the air is kept moist by the evaporation of water during the day. These are small things, but the total of them adds up the requirements needed for successful plant culture indoors.

ELECTRIC FIRELESS COOKER

Simple and offers many advantages

THE great appeal of the fireless cooker, no matter what its construction, is in the economies it makes possible. Lest the underlying principle by which fireless cookers work be not clearly understood by some reader, let me explain here, says a Pictorial Review writer, that the idea in every one of them, as in the thermos bottle, is to heat the food to the boiling point over a fire, and then, by sealing it inside the cooker, to allow it to continue cooking by its own heat, which cannot escape. Heat of some description is essential to start the cooking process; the economy lies in the small amount required.

The most interesting innovation on the market is the electric fireless stove. It is simplicity itself. The food is put into aluminum utensils, which come in cylindrical shape to fit the wells into which they are to be packed. The cover of the cooker is tightly closed, the electric current turned on for 20 minutes and then shut off, while the food continues to cook for two or three hours.

The use of electricity in the kitchen has the same advantages that it has in lighting—it is clean, safe, simple and efficient. If there are two compartments in the cooker, each may be separately attached to a switch in a wall socket. Furthermore, the heat can be regulated according to the article to be cooked. Four marks—"high," "low," "high-low," and "off"—indicate the amount of current obtained at each turn of the key. The economy of fuel attainable by such regulation is at once apparent, and the possibility of variation is one that no

other device seems to permit. For example, oatmeal and other cereals are best started and cooked by low heat; but steaks, potatoes and biscuits should be started by high heat, no matter what form of stove the housewife uses.

The fact that in many small towns and suburban settlements electricity, rather than gas, is used for lighting, should induce any thoughtful woman to consider how electricity can be applied to her cooking problem. In the past, the great trouble has been the prohibitive cost of electrically-operated stoves; and although the nearby trolley plant could supply the power the frugal housewife felt obliged to continue the drudgery of handling coal, wood or oil stoves. She did not approve either of the dirt or the fire danger necessitated by the limitations of her purse. But it was not until the cost of using electricity was minimized by conjunction with the fireless cooker principle that she could escape them.

Every flame stove presents the fire danger difficulty. Unusual care in operating is imperative; and even when comparative safety is secured, there remains the discomfort of the cook who is obliged to work over the heat radiating directly into her face. The use of electricity for cooking removes this discomfort; and with properly installed wiring, the electric fireless stove presents the height of safety and kitchen efficiency.

Among various minor improvements in electric fireless cookers are to be found an instantaneous water heating device and a clock regulator for complete economy in the use of electricity.

AGAINST HAT PINS

The prefect of the department of the Rhone has issued a decree against the sharp-pointed hat pin. No one wearing a pin the end of which extends beyond the crown or brim of a hat will in future be permitted to enter any public vehicle, unless such points are protected and rendered harmless to the other passengers, writes a Monitor contributor. It is rumored that M. Lepine, the chief of police in Paris, is about to enforce a similar law in that city.

BREAD HINT

When making bread, after it is well mixed, let it stand 10 or 15 minutes, while you go about your other work, says the Woman's Home Companion. You then knead it to a proper smoothness in half the time usually required for the work.

CRANE'S PAPIER LIGNE
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which shows fine water-marked lines in the texture of the paper, running either perpendicularly or horizontally on the sheet. This produces a paper of great attractiveness and one that takes the pen well. It is very popular with those who wish smart stationery that is in no way bizarre or contrary to good taste. Made in three shades, Grey, Tan and Violet, in all the fashionable shapes.

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TRIED RECIPES

FISH CUTLETS

PICK a pound of cold cooked fish into flakes, season with a saltspoon of salt, a few grains of cayenne, two teaspoons of lemon juice and a tablespoon of finely chopped parsley. Scald one cup of cream in a double boiler and thicken with a rounding tablespoon of butter and one quarter cup of flour; cook until smooth. Add the seasoned fish, spread on a buttered plate to cool. Shape into cutlets either with the hand or in tin cutlet molds, dip in beaten egg, roll in fine dry bread crumbs and fry in deep hot fat.

BROILED FINNAN HADDIE

Cut the finnan haddie into squares and put in a pan, cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. Drain, wipe dry and broil until a light brown. Serve on a hot platter with butter and a few drops of lemon juice.

FISH TURBOT

Wipe a slice of halibut weighing about one and one half pounds, tie it in cheese cloth, parboil in salted water, then separate into flakes. Cook six eggs 20 minutes in water just below the boiling point, remove the shells and cut into slices. Butter a baking dish, nearly fill with alternate layers of fish and eggs, and sprinkle each layer with pepper, salt and grated cheese. Cook three table-spoons of flour in three table-spoons of bubbling hot butter, add gradually one cup of rich milk, season with pepper and salt and stir and cook until smooth. Pour this sauce over the fish and eggs, cover with a large cup of crumbs moistened with one half cup of melted butter and bake until nicely browned. The cheese may be omitted if not at hand.

FRIED TOMATOES ON TOAST

Dip slices of ripe tomatoes in pancake batter; fry until tender and brown; place each fritter on a slice of warm, buttered toast and sprinkle with salt and pepper.

SCALLOPED CLAMS IN SHELL

Chop the clams very fine and season with salt and cayenne pepper. In another dish mix some powdered crackers, moistened first with warm milk, then with clam liquor, a beaten egg and some melted butter, the quantity varying with the amount of clams used; stir in the chopped clams. Wash clean as many shells as the mixture will fill, wipe and butter them; fill heaping full with the mixture, smoothing with a spoon. Place in rows in a baking pan and bake until well-browned. Send to the table hot.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

In consequence of the continuous demand for adult male suffrage in Hungary made by the opposition, the government have been forced to give way and are bringing a bill to this effect shortly, writes a Monitor contributor. They are endeavoring, however, to rob the measure of its popularity by proposing to extend the suffrage to some men only and to some women. Two or three years ago at the opening of the Hungarian Parliament by the King, the granting of the suffrage to women was promised, but, in consequence of the advent to power of the reactionary Agrarian government, the promise was not fulfilled.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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ONE of the most interesting features of contemporaneous Latin America is the influence the republic of Chile has acquired in military matters, from the Caribbean to Cape Horn. The report from Caracas dealing with the labors of a Chilean officer—with a Celtic name—for the organization of an efficient Venezuelan army, recalls other items that have appeared on this page from other Latin-American capitals, especially those from Bogota. That the regeneration of the Colombian forces, or rather the building up of a disciplined army commanded by officers with a modern military education, is credited to a number of distinguished Chilean officers is of the greatest interest from a pan-American point of view, because the results of their faithful and intelligent labors made possible a truly national army, which, as Colombians are coming to see more and more clearly, is a vital factor in the eradication of all revolutionary tendencies and the reconstruction of the republic that is being carried through with such eminent success by President Restrepo.

It would be difficult to overstate the significance of the constructive element in these military labors of the Chileans among their Latin-American brethren, notwithstanding the obvious bearing they have on the rivalries of Central and South America, a constructive, however, largely due to the inspiration of German military instructors, as the Chileans are always ready to acknowledge with enthusiasm. As England had found a splendid sailor in the Chilean, so Germany discovered in him a soldier second to none, and superior to most other types. No visitor to the Yankee land of the south can fail to observe the admirable blend between the type of Iberian-Basque patronymics seem to preponderate—who settled Chile and the native Araucanian and that it produced not only a fine type of man but a remarkably homogeneous ethnic entity—an American of the Americans.

It is logical that such a type should be moved by his intense Americanism to strive for leadership, and that, given this makeup and temper, Chile's prestige with the Latin Americans should be largely a military one. This does not necessarily imply aggressive tendencies, even though the ententes that seem to reproduce in Latin America the complexities and perplexities of European statecraft sometimes point that way. It is as a factor for progress in the new world that Chile interests and appeals to the Anglo-Saxon, and as Chileans and Americans are about to meet on close terms through the opening of the Panama canal that meeting had best be prepared by a mutual study of characteristics.

VENEZUELA PLANS TO SECURE THE AID OF A MILITARY MISSION

Idea Is to Complete Work Begun Some Years Since by Distinguished Chilean Officer, Colonel MacGill

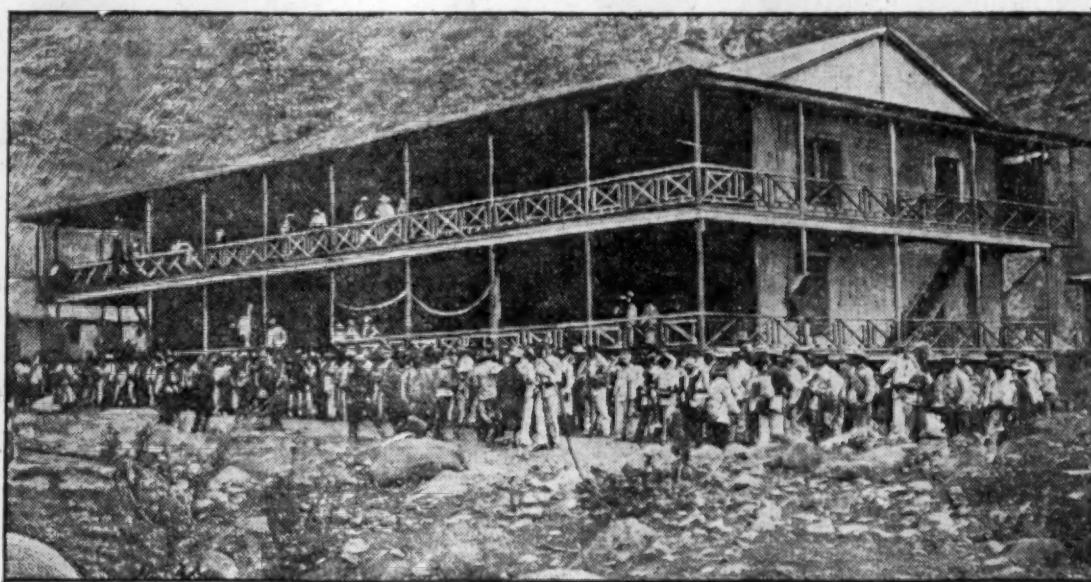
COLOMBIA'S COURSE

(Special to the Monitor)
CARACAS, Venezuela.—It is with growing interest that advisers received from Colombia on the working of the new military conscription law and the reorganization of the general staff are commented upon by the public and officialdom, it being recalled what a deep impression the alumni of the Colombian military school produced when they were here at the time of the centennial under the auspices of the Chilean military mission that had been educating them. In order to complete the excellent work initiated by a distinguished Chilean officer, Colonel MacGill, who came here some two years ago from Central America, where he had gone some years before on a military mission to Nicaragua, it is proposed by the government to bring here a military mission, either from Chile or from Germany, that shall be composed of several experienced officers. It is known that President Gomez, as also the war minister, favors a Chilean mission, in view of the achievements by the Chilean officer, with relatively limited means, and the brilliant results obtained by the educators of the Colombian military school in Bogota. It is, however, pointed out that the Chileans are themselves the pupils of the Germans, their army having been entirely reorganized by German officers, and that Venezuela could not do better than engage the services of Prussian drill masters and technical instructors.

That there are now several Venezuelan officers in Peru and that this military mission—like the reception given by the Peruvians to the new Venezuelan minister in Lima, Don Alberto Smith—is regarded as one of the indications of the rumored entente between the two countries is naturally thought to militate against the plan of getting a military mission from Chile or of sending Venezuelan officers to serve in the Chilean army and study in the Chilean military schools. However, the growing prospects of a reconciliation between Chile and Peru are followed here with great interest in certain circles, as are also the efforts of both Venezuelans and Chileans to bring about a closer understanding between the two countries, efforts which have already resulted in the decision of the Chilean government to establish a legation in Caracas.

C. G. YOUNG Latin-American Concessions for public utilities
Financed by Bankers Trust Building, NEW YORK.

JUSTICE AND PEACE WATCHWORDS OF PRESIDENT PLAZA OF ECUADOR



View of government troops surrounding the offices and quarters of the American employees at Huigra, Ecuador, during the recent revolution

Ceremony of Inauguration Very Impressive, Present Cabinet Confirmed and Policy of Economy Promised

RAILROAD REFORMS

(Special to the Monitor)
QUITO, Ecuador.—Most impressive was the ceremony of "Tras-mision del mando supremo de la república," the inauguration of President Plaza. Acting President Baquerizo Moreno closed his address with the significant words: "Take up your labor, sir, but know at once what we aspire to: knowledge, light and peace," whereupon he took off his scarf and handed it to Señor Cordova, who presided over congress and who placed the scarf on General Plaza with an eloquent oration demanding justice and peace.

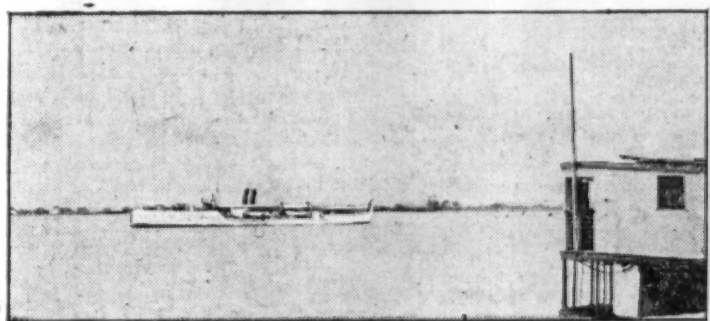
General Plaza's speech was remarkable and made a profound impression. He said: "I take the emblems of power which I held years ago with honor and which I returned with dignity; I take them at a critical moment and in a situation rendered more difficult through injustice, but I approach fearlessly the mountain heavy with storms, with a tranquil heart, with a serene countenance as an answer to all those who are lately attempting to crush me with their calumnies; my conscience is clear and now before the Ecuadorian nation I lift my hand to swear by all that is sacred under the vault of the heavens that I am ascending to the first magistracy innocent of all that my rivals have accused me of in their factious passion."

The reception of the diplomatic corps was marked by a significant speech by the Colombian minister, emphasizing the general improvement of international relations, to which President Plaza replied pledging his cooperation in furtherance of that end. Both here and in Guayaquil a military parade and torchlight procession took place in honor of the inauguration.

President Plaza confirmed the present cabinet until the end of the present Legislature. He declared that his policy would include a plan of strict economy and saving so that probity may be the keynote of his administration and that the hands to which the public money is entrusted may say, "I steal not nor let steal." It is expected that a general amnesty will be proclaimed.

In the plans of the Plaza government development of the country's resources by railroads cannot fail to have an important place, for it is recognized that it is the railroads that will transform the country, and what the American built railroad from this port to the capital is accomplishing for the development of the country's resources is becoming daily more evident. Administration, coinciding somewhat with the change of the political regime, is successfully working toward that end by reforms and improvements.

Thus, in the salt question of rates the management of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company came to a most satisfactory agreement with the government



Ecuadorian gunboat Cotopari, lying in the Guayas river—Guayaquil in the background

of Ecuador. As for the service given by the road, it is interesting to quote from one of the most powerful and influential newspapers published in Ecuador:

"To the end that the producers and exporters of the interior may be given proper facilities for the transportation of perishable articles such as vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc., may arrive fresh in the Guayaquil market, the administration of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company has established a fast service of special trains direct from the interior to Guayaquil of agricultural products."

"It is more than one month that said special trains leaving Quito for Guayaquil on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 p. m., gathering freight in all stations on the way, and arriving in Guayaquil 24 hours later, have been in operation."

"On the 7th of the present month there will be placed at the disposal of the public another of these trains direct for agricultural products, and from then there will be three such trains each week, leaving Quito at 2 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays."

"From Duran also one of these trains will leave every Saturday at 6 a. m. for the transportation of the products of the coast, for the capital and intermediate stations, and this train will arrive in Quito 24 hours later."

"This fast train service has already given very good results, as the products arrive in the market in Guayaquil without suffering the least damage, and here in the capital, Quito, we can be sure of receiving the fish and fruit from the coast in excellent condition. It is seen from this that the railway company understands well that its interests are closely intertwined with those of the public in general, and it is doing all possible to give proper facilities to the end that it may augment its traffic."

"So long as the railway company continues in this course we will have for it only words of praise, and we will do all we can to help it along without any interest at all."

Voicing the official recognition of improved efficiency, the acting President of the republic, preceding the present administration, in his message to Congress referred to the road in these terms:

"The railroad from Guayaquil to Quito which we ordinarily speak of as the Southern railway, is now running with notable regularity. Moreover, the traffic has increased to such an extent that the service which was performed on only three days a week, is now performed daily in all the line. For this reason, and from the circumstances that during the present year there has been no disaster, two valuable advantages result, namely, first, that the considerable increase in the receipts of the company causes us to believe that at no distant date the semi-annual service of interest and sinking fund of the railway debt will be covered by the profits derived from the railway itself; second, that the daily service begins to afford valuable advantages, politically, socially and economically, and this is so evident that I have already taken steps to inaugurate a daily postal service between Quito and Guayaquil and intermediate towns. So that the Southern railway is the most valuable and effective factor we have at the present time for progress and civilization, and I have faith that all feelings of uneasiness and suspicion as regards the railway will soon entirely disappear."

Some idea of the difficulties in the way of operating the road may be gathered

HONDURAS' POSITION IS DECLARED TO BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL

Senor Urrutia Replies to Charge That She Was Cooperating in American Intervention in Nicaragua

ARMY REVELATION

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN SALVADOR, C. A.—In an elaborate communication to a local paper the minister from Honduras, Senor R. de J. Urrutia, defines the position of the Honduran government in the Nicaraguan troubles as one of the strictest neutrality, according to the Washington pact. He makes reference to an interview he gave a few days ago to a delegation of the Honduran colony, in the course of which he was asked by Don Salvador Corleto what he had to say in regard to the accusation brought by other Central Americans that Honduras was cooperating in American intervention. Senor Corleto had said that there were two specific charges against the Honduran government: first, that Honduran troops had been despatched under Gen. J. Manuel Duron to join the forces of the Nicaraguan government that had asked for American intervention, and second, that Honduras is actually governed by the secret agents of Senor Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, who is reported to be favoring American intervention, owing to his affiliation with large American interests.

In answer to the first question Senor Urrutia offered to secure information from private sources if the declaration of the Honduran government were regarded as open to doubt. According to reports current in various Central American capitals, at least one half of the 400 infantry and artillery commanded by General Duron in his successor to the government troops at Leon, the Liberal stronghold, commanded by General Villafuerte, were Hondurans and all the revolvers taken from the officers were marked "policia de Tegucigalpa," showing that in some manner they had been secured from the police force of the Honduran capital. The action of General Duron and his men in coming to the rescue of the government forces in Leon, much the same as the American marines, is all the more keenly felt by the Hondurans, as the battle of Leon in which Duron and Villafuerte were completely

BRAZILIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN OF PRESS IN ACCORD

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—At a recent reunion of the Press Association of this capital in the matter of the projected International Congress of American Newspapers, the delegate sent to Rio de Janeiro to sound the opinion of the press of the Brazilian capital reported that he found a complete accord between Argentine and Brazilian newspapermen as to their plans and desires. The association will shortly send out proposals to the newspapermen of Brazil and Uruguay in regard to date and place of the next congress.

IMPROVING COSTA RICAN CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—In view of the impending completion of the new sanitation works of this capital, it is now advocated by the press that the old piping also be replaced by new material, adding but \$50,000 C. R. Cy. The work is being urged in connection with the paving of the streets shortly to be undertaken by the municipality at the cost of \$1,000,000 C. R. Cy.

ruled by the rising people of Leon, the former falling under the most dramatic circumstances, was accompanied by ferocities unequalled in the history of Nicaragua.

Senor Urrutia, in answer to the second question, which is regarded as a peculiarly delicate one, denied the charge vigorously, but added that, supposing that there were in Honduran employ certain Guatemalans, it would be nothing new, since such exchanges had always been characteristic of Central America.

Comments are varied, and in this connection it is recalled that a month ago, Gen. Antonio Monterroso, Guatemalan chief in the service of Honduras, published an open letter, in a paper of La Ceiba, Honduras, to the presidents of Guatemala and Honduras, proposing that the two governments send troops to Nicaragua to help President Diaz put down the revolution and offering his services. In a letter to a paper in the Honduran capital he explained his appeal as being intended to forestall American intervention.

TRAVEL

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NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21
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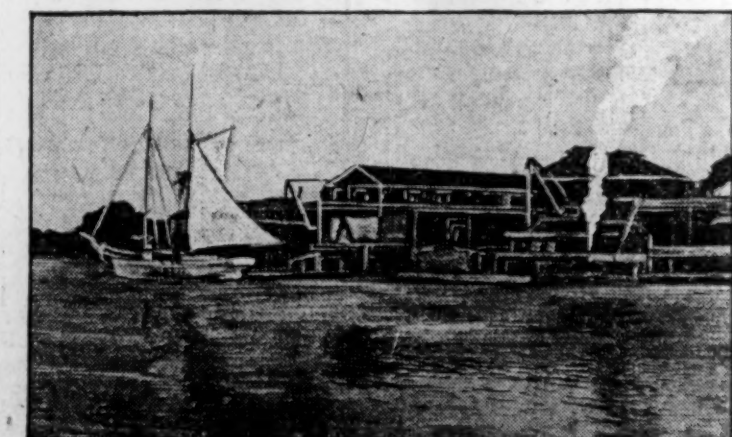
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Progressives Open Bay State Campaign in Boston Tonight

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs speaks at New Bedford, Mass.
REPUBLICAN—President Taft attends the Brockton fair.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson is to speak at the conservation congress at Indianapolis.
PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt to confer with Progressive leaders at Oyster Bay before leaving for Washington.
PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene N. Chaffin finishes up a two-day automobile tour of Iowa.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN DOUBLE PARADE FOR CAMPAIGN OPENING

Formal opening of the campaign of the Massachusetts Progressives is set for tonight when Charles S. Bird of Walpole and Daniel Cosgrove of Lawrence, the Progressive candidate for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, will speak at a rally to be held in Tremont Temple at 8 o'clock.

It is planned to have parades starting simultaneously from the North and South stations at 7:30. The marchers will form before the stations and proceed to the rally carrying torches and red fire.

Following the rally, the paraders will escort Mr. Bird to the South station. At a meeting of about 75 Progressives of the tenth congressional district at 70 Devonshire street Wednesday night Daniel T. Callahan was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress.

Somerville club women last night issued an invitation to women of the city who favor measures advocated in the platform of the Progressive party to meet Saturday evening at the home of Dr. Maud Carvill, 28 Highland avenue.

Massachusetts will be represented at a conference planned by Progressive leaders to include women representing the various women's state committees throughout the country, in New York on Oct. 11, by Mrs. Richard Washburn Child of Cohasset, the manager of the women's campaign in this state; Mrs. Charles S. Bird, wife of the Progressive candidate for Governor; Mrs. Elizabeth Towne of Holyoke, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast of Beverly, and Miss Elizabeth Piper of Cambridge. It is expected that Jane Addams will address the meeting. Wendell P. Thore and Miss Alice Spencer addressed about 2000 at a Progressive rally Wednesday noon on the Waltham watch factory grounds in Waltham.

SULZER NAMED IN NEW YORK FOR HEAD OF TICKET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—With Congressman William Sulzer nominated for Governor and Martin H. Glynn of Albany for Lieutenant Governor, the delegates to the Democratic state convention were busy today discussing the remainder of the ticket which will be nominated this afternoon.

Balloting was begun at 11:16 o'clock Wednesday night and Mr. Sulzer was made the choice for Governor on the fourth ballot. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, was excused from voting.

The third ballot resulted in no choice and was as follows: Sulzer 195, Dix 87, Metz 76, Glynn 41, Harrison 21, Burd 9, Dowling 4, Wagner 3, William B. Ellison 1, O'Gorman 1, James W. Gerard 1, George W. Batten 1.

On the fourth ballot the name of John A. Dix was withdrawn by Judge Kellogg, who asked that Mr. Sulzer be made the unanimous choice for Governor. Sulzer was then nominated by acclamation.

The convention was adjourned at 1:30 a. m. until 1 o'clock today.

LAWYERS TO AID MR. TAFT

PITTSBURGH—President Taft and Vice-President Sherman are pledged the support of practically all the members of the Allegheny County Bar Association, comprising over 2000 attorneys, through a decision reached at a meeting Wednesday, when the lawyers, irrespective of political leanings, agreed to stump for the President in opposition to the Roosevelt program for the recall of judicial decisions.

GOV. MARSHALL IN WORCESTER

Continuing his tour of the state Governor Thomas R. Marshall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, speaks at a rally today at Worcester. Congressman John B. Thayer and former Congressman John B. Thayer are expected to speak also.

NO CHANGES IN RECOUNT

Recount of the votes in the twenty-seventh representative district, comprising ward 5, Chelsea, and the towns of Revere and Winthrop was completed last night, but no change was made in the result as shown by the count at the primary election.

EIGHTH NORFOLK NOMINATES

HOLBROOK, Mass.—The Progressives of the eighth Norfolk district have selected R. H. MacDonald of Holbrook as candidate for representative.

VERMONT'S NEW GOVERNOR TAKES HIS OFFICE TODAY

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Allen M. Fletcher, elected Governor of Vermont by the state Senate and House yesterday, took the office today and delivered his inaugural address to an audience of over 1000 persons.

The entire Republican state ticket, headed by Mr. Fletcher, was elected by the Legislature Wednesday. The ticket failed to get a majority vote in the state election last month, and for the second time in Vermont's history the election was thrown into the Legislature. The choice was made on the first ballot.

Mr. Fletcher received 169 votes; Harlan B. Howe, Democrat, 76, and the Rev. Fraser Metzger, Progressive, 32. The remainder of the ticket chosen was: Lieutenant-Governor, Frank Howe of Bennington; secretary of state, Guy Bailey of Burlington; treasurer, E. H. Deavitt of Montpelier; auditor, Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury; attorney-general, Rufus E. Brown of Burlington.

COL. ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—After a quiet day with his family Colonel Roosevelt expected to hold a conference with dinner this evening with Senator Dixon, O. K. Davis, George W. Perkins and State Chairman Hotchkiss. He will leave at midnight for Washington where he is to testify tomorrow in the Senate campaign contribution inquiry.

The colonel reached Oyster Bay shortly after 6 o'clock Wednesday night, traveling by automobile from New York, where he left the train that had brought him north.

GOVERNOR WILSON AT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Governor Wilson was the chief attraction at the national conservation congress here today. He was scheduled to arrive early this afternoon and later to speak at the Coliseum at the state fair grounds. He also will make a political speech at Washington baseball park tonight.

The western invasion by Governor Wilson will cover 4500 miles. He will speak in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio. While in Nebraska he will appear with William J. Bryan, in Missouri, Champ Clark will stump with him.

CLINTON MAN NAMED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—At the convention of Progressives of the third congressional district, held here Wednesday with delegates present from Worcester county and parts of Hampden and Middlesex, Stephen Marshall of Clinton, formerly of Boston, was nominated Progressive candidate for Congress from the district.

RECOUNT MAKES NO CHANGE

MEDFORD—A recount of the votes in the sixth district senatorial contest between Wilton B. Fay of West Medford and Edwin C. Miller of Wakefield, held yesterday at city hall, resulted in no change.

COMMITTEEMEN NAMED

Senator Joseph P. Lomasney, Edmund D. Codman and former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell are the representatives on the committee on resolutions to serve at the Democratic state convention on Saturday.

GOV. FOSS SPEAKS AT FAIR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Governor Foss was given a reception Wednesday at the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Society's fair, which opened with an attendance of 15,000. The Governor spoke on agricultural matters.

GOV. JOHNSON IN NEW YORK

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Gov. Hiram Johnson Wednesday night at Auburn addressed a large crowd.

SUFFRAGIST FREED IN DUBLIN

(By the United Press)

DUBLIN—Miss Gladys Evans, the suffragist sentenced Aug. 7 with Mrs. Mary Leigh to five years penal servitude for attempting to burn the Theater Royal, was freed today under orders from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen, owing to her condition due to fasting. Mrs. Leigh was freed for the same reason Sept. 20.

POWERS SEEK BOXER PAYMENTS

WASHINGTON—The six powers which have failed in the proposed international loan to China, have upon invitation of Russia, joined a conference to press for the payment of the \$50,000,000 Boxer indemnities. The course of the United States has not been indicated.

GAVE \$150,000 IN 1904 BUT NOTHING IN 1912, SAYS J. P. MORGAN

(Continued from page one)

on the first of November \$50,000, additional.
 "Did you contribute any more?"
 "No, not that I know of."
 "To whom did you make these contributions?"

Payments in Money

"I assume to Mr. Bliss. I do not recall the actual payment but my records show it that way."

"The payments were made in money," Mr. Morgan continued.

"Did Harriman solicit any contributions?"

"I don't think Mr. Harriman ever made any solicitation to me," the financier answered.

"The first solicitation was made by Mr. Bliss; I don't know who made the second, but I think it came from— and here Mr. Morgan stopped hesitatingly as though searching his memory—

"Well, Bliss was one of them. Mr. Odell was another," he said. "My impression is that the money was paid to the national committee but that a good deal of the \$50,000 item went to New York to Mr. Odell."

"Do you know of any other contributions in 1904?" asked Senator Clapp.

"I do not."
 "Did you make any campaign contribution in 1908?"

"I don't remember any," Mr. Morgan read from a prepared list his account of contributions.

"In 1908 the only contribution I made was the \$20,000 I paid to Mr. Sheldon," said Mr. Morgan. "The only memorandum I find is \$10,000 in cash. I don't remember the details. I am only taking the items in the cash book."

"On the twenty-fourth of October, 1908, was the item of \$10,000. I don't remember any contributions to the congressional campaign. Mr. Sherman called to see me once. If I did contribute it was moderate, nothing of any consequence."

"Did you contribute to the 1912 pre-convention campaign of any candidate?" asked Senator Clapp.

"No sir."
 "Did your associates?"
 "No sir."
 "Or any one in your behalf?"
 "No sir."

"Do you recall in the fall of 1904 any one in New York calling you by 'phone regarding a contribution?"

"I do not."
 "You know of no instance then that could be the basis of this telephone conversation?"

"I do not."

"You know of no instance then that could be the basis of this telephone conversation?"

"I do not."

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"I do not."

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answer," the financier returned after a slight hesitation, "I suppose a thousand persons came to my office to discuss the political situation."

"Was there any conference at any time in 1904 touching the subject as to who should be supported?"

"No sir," said Mr. Morgan.

"When was it first determined that those interests would subscribe to the Republican campaign fund?"

"I never conferred with anybody on that subject," Mr. Morgan declared, skipping the question.

"Did you talk with Bliss about other subscriptions to the Republican fund?"

"Very likely. I probably gave him some advice."

"Do you recall suggesting names of contributors?"

"Possibly, I don't remember."

"Was Mr. Bliss raising any special fund?"

"That payment on Oct. 24 was promised long before," said Mr. Morgan, not answering the question directly.

"Were you much interested in the result of the campaign in a business way?"

"I was, of course," said Mr. Morgan, apparently grateful for the query.

"Was Mr. Harriman much interested, too?"

"Very likely."

"Was Mr. Mellen?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Were the insurance companies particularly interested?"

"I never heard, except that Mr. Perkins was directly interested. There was never any concerted action by me or the insurance companies or anybody else."

"Did you understand that their views were the same as yours?"

"I never had. I never heard their views," said Mr. Morgan.

"What facts did Perkins give out about the insurance companies?" was next asked.

"I'd say to Perkins: 'Well how do they feel around there at the Equitable Life?' and he'd tell me," said Mr. Morgan.

"Did you talk with Mr. Harriman on the railroad situation?"

"It isn't unlikely, but I don't remember."

"He was actively supporting Mr. Roosevelt?"

"I guess he was from what I saw in the papers," answered the financier.

"Do you know whether the New Haven railroad subscribed to the Republican fund?"

"I do not."

"Did Mr. Harriman say he had talked with President Roosevelt?"

"I don't remember any talk of such conversation, but I have no doubt that he did."

It was at this juncture that the magnate declared that none of his contributions was made with the idea of any return, and merely for the good of the people and the country.

"Did Judge Parker's views on the trusts affect your opinion on his candidacy?"

"They did not."

"Did you talk with Harriman and was the result that it was decided that your firm and the other large interests would give their support to the Republicans?"

"Never," said Mr. Morgan. "I never had any understanding or meeting of that kind. Nobody ever questioned but what we could give our support to the Republican campaign."

"If you will allow me to say it, I don't think there was any combination of interests in favor of the Republican nomination in 1904, not to my knowledge."

"I mean small conference of large interests," Mr. Pomerene insisted.

"Not to my knowledge," repeated Mr. Morgan emphatically.

"Did you and Harriman or Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, call on any one in the interest of the Republican party in that year?"

"No, not that I know of."

"Was there any conference looking to the nomination of any man on the Democratic ticket who would be suitable to the financial interests of New York?"

"I don't remember any."

"Was there any amount pledged by the financial interests to the Democratic fund?"

"No, so far as I knew."

never expected any financial or other return. He did say he "perhaps might have thought of being benefited," but he followed this with the critical observation:

"Gratitude is a scarce commodity, I have found."

He said the Republicans sent Mr. Bliss to him when they wanted any money. When asked why Mr. Cortelyou visited him, he said:

"I suppose he came for more money." And he grinned when he finished the remark.

Judge Charles H. Duell of New York, assistant treasurer of the Republican national committee in 1904, then was called.

He said he and Mr. Bliss alternated in balancing the book accounts. He said he knew three insurance companies contributed \$50,000 but never heard of the \$100,000 Archbold of Standard Oil contribution.

"I understand H. H. Rogers gave a large amount. I don't recall the figures; maybe that was the Standard Oil contributions," said Mr. Duell.

"Did you ever talk with Bliss about contributions in the 1904 campaign?"

"I had a conversation in 1905. He told me that in 1896 every bank and trust company in New York contributed; in 1900 there were less; in 1904 very few such donations."

Judge Duell said he knew nothing of the destruction of the books.

"Did Cortelyou handle any of the funds?"

"He never said anything to me about them."

Senator Oliver asked who made the large gifts in 1904.

The witness said J. P. Morgan made one, H. H. Rogers another, but he didn't know whether H. C. Frick or George Gould contributed.

"Mr. Cortelyou never examined the books," asked Paynter.

"Not to my knowledge."

Senator Pomerene insisted, Judge Duell recalling all the names he could remember of contributors in 1904. He named Whitelaw Reid, \$10,000; David J. Hill, \$20,000; and the United States Steel Company, \$10,000. Others were E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia; Charles G. Dawes, Chicago; Secretary Meyer, Andrew T. Mills of New York, F. R. Hazard and Hendrick Holden of Syracuse, N. Y.

The Steel contribution was forwarded by E. T. Stotesbury, one of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Duell said.

"Were there any refunds to Rogers, Archbold or anybody of \$100,000?" asked Pomerene.

"Never heard of it," said the witness.

"Did Mr. Bliss tell you of any?"

"No."

Mr. Duell finally admitted he never heard of a refund of any money.

Senator Pomerene asked many questions to show the probability that if a refund were made Duell would have known of it. Colonel Roosevelt in published statements had said he ordered all Standard Oil contributions returned.

Judge Duell surmised that Hamilton McKay Twombly gave \$50,000 to the \$250,000 Harriman fund. He recalled Twombly as a friend of Chauncey M. Depew. Bliss didn't tell Duell who the other subscribers were but he did mention Twombly, the witness declared.

Judge Duell was excused at noon and the committee adjourned until tomorrow when Colonel Roosevelt is expected to testify.

The testimony given by Mr. Sheldon on Wednesday, in which he declared that John D. Archbold, Henry C. Frick, George J. Gould and Mr. Morgan each gave \$100,000 to aid Mr. Roosevelt, was based on a detailed statement of campaign contributions which the witness said was given him in 1904 by Cornelius Bliss, then treasurer of the Republican campaign.

Mr. Sheldon said he was positive no record appeared of the \$100,000 Archbold contribution having been returned. With equal positiveness he swore that the records showed the disputed Edward H. Harriman fund of \$240,000 had been received by Mr. Bliss for the New York Republican state committee, headed by B. B. Odell, Jr.

"That fund of \$240,000 was raised at the request of B. B. Odell," said Mr. Sheldon, "and turned over to his committee in its entirety. Mr. Bliss' records showed it was entirely apart from the funds spent by the national committee."

RECEPTION FOR JOSEPH WALKER

A reception to Joseph Walker, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, will be given at the Boston City Club at 6 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 9 by the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of which he was president two years.

Samuel J. Elder, president, will preside at the banquet which will follow. There will be speaking by Mr. Walker and John L. Bates and others. Besides the members of the club, Republican candidates for the House and Senate are invited.

MAYNARD ACCEPTS FOUNTAIN

MAYNARD—At a special town meeting citizens voted unanimously to accept the L. S. Brooks memorial fountain on Main street.

CHILDREN DEPOSIT \$400

SALEM—The first day's deposits in the new Salem Schools savings bank amounted to nearly \$400.

ATTY.-GENERAL AND PRESIDENT IN CONFERENCE

BEVERLY—President Taft, before leaving for Brockton this morning, was busy with his correspondence. He conferred with Atty.-Gen. George W. Wickensham, who met the President in Boston last night, motored with him to Beverly and remained overnight. Some of the important subjects now before the law department were discussed and the attorney-general let it be known that his department will contest the ruling of Circuit Judge Putnam which practically made the hearing in the United Shoe Machinery cases a private one. The department is determined that the hearing will be a public one.

Colored men of Maryland sent greetings to President Taft this morning and said that they would work for his reelection. Tomorrow the President goes to Salem to be present at the dedication of the memorial tablet for the first heavy artillery. It is said that the President's trip to New Hampshire and Maine will be made about Oct. 16.

HARVARD COUNCIL MEETS TODAY TO TALK DEBATING

Harvard Debating Council holds its first meeting of the year in Upper Dane today. Means for improving the management of the Freshman Debating Society will be considered, and there will be a discussion on the history of debating in the university. The society proposes to publish this history in pamphlet form. Judge A. P. Stone '93 of the English department, who has long been intimately connected with university forensic activities, will speak.

The Freshman Debating Society will be organized Monday. The schedule of the council for the coming year is as follows:

Nov. 10, interclass debate; Dec. 15, Pasture medal debate; March 1, triangular debate with Yale and Princeton; May 10, freshman triangular debate. The interest, however, will be centered as usual around the university event.

The council proposes to institute this year a system of interclass debates—something entirely new in the university.

DECIDES ELECTION AGAINST HIMSELF

MEDFORD, Mass.—When the class of 1913 of Tufts College cast its fourth ballot in the annual election for class president, there was a tie between the two leading candidates. According to the established custom in such a case, it became necessary for the presiding officer, Vannervar Bush, for three consecutive years president of the class, and candidate for reelection, to cast his vote to decide whether he should again lead the class or whether the other candidate, Frank B. Fairbanks of New Jersey, should succeed him.

Mr. Bush voted for Mr. Fairbanks, who will preside over the class during the winter and at commencement exercises next spring.

OFFICIAL OPENING OF NEW ZOO UNIT

Mayor Fitzgerald plans to be at the bear cages in Franklin park this afternoon about 4 o'clock to open another unit in the municipal zoo, with an address to those who gather about the new bear cages on Long Crouch ridge.

The unofficial opening took place yesterday, and hundreds of visitors viewed the animals in their new quarters. The two Russian bears have been put in the cage with Margy, the silver-tipped grizzly from the Yosemite. In the next cage are the black bears. The polar bears will not be moved until December, by which time the masons are expected to have finished the stone grotto they are to occupy.

BAR HARBOR LAND TO MAKE RESORT

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Announcement was made here today that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has purchased the Hardy's Point property, which was valued at between \$250,000 and \$500,000. It consists of a great shore front, on which are now located the Newport and Rockaway hotels and a number of cottages.

The company will erect buildings for one of the greatest seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast, according to reports.

FOUR MEMBERS OF CHICAGO COMMERCE CHAMBER WHICH IS CALLED "CIVIC MANAGER" OF THE CITY



(Photo by Moffette Studio)
HUBERT F. MILLER
Business manager



(Photo by Moffette Studio)
WALTER D. MOODY
General manager



(Photo by Moffette Studio)
EUGENE V. KIMBARK



(Photo by Matzema Studio)
HOMER A. STILLWELL

CHICAGO SEEKS WORLD'S BEST TO IMPROVE CITY

Chamber of Commerce Widens Its Work to Benefit the Whole Community and Sends Men to Other Countries to Gather Ideas to Help in Its Local Achievements

CHICAGO—Four thousand firms and individuals, representing the most successful of Chicago's business men in all lines of activity, constitute the Chicago Association of Commerce, the largest and regarded as one of the most powerful, far-reaching and most widely known business men's organizations in the world. From a small body of men banded together for purely commercial purposes, the association has developed with spectacular strides in a comparatively few years to the comprehensive organization of the present, which exists not only as a trade booster for Chicago, but a potent factor in the civic life not only of Chicago, but of the state and nation.

At the present stage the commercial function is markedly subordinate to the broader activity, and by far the greater effort of the association and its members is directed toward making Chicago a better city. Its investigations and activities toward this object are limited only by the boundaries of the earth, for the association almost always has some representative or delegation abroad studying civic methods with a view to improving conditions in Chicago. The foreign trade division has a permanent representative in Argentine Republic looking after Chicago's interests in South America.

Being the largest and most representative organization in the city, the association takes the initiative in most important movements concerning the city, secures desirable legislation from the city council, the state Legislature and even the national government, acts as official host to delegations and individuals of prominence whom the city wishes to entertain and is regarded as a civic general manager for the city.

Publishes Magazine

Most of the work accomplished by the association is done through the machinery of scores of committees, only the more important subjects of interest coming to public attention through the press, though week-to-week mention of the progress in all departments is made in the association's weekly magazine, Chicago Commerce. The open forum for discussion of business, and the usual channel through which action is initiated, is the ways and means committee. The weekly luncheons of this committee, at Hotel LaSalle, usually attended by 300 to 450 members, are among the most popular and potent features of the association's activities. At every session some subject of general interest is discussed by authorities and experts.

Events leading up to the association's existence started about 15 years ago when a number of the largest manufacturers and wholesalers in the city organized the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, the prime object of which was to attract merchants from outside the city to buy goods, by securing reduced rates from the railroads. Ten to fifteen thousand merchants took advantage of the rates thus secured each year, and the organization gave outward evidence of its existence by entertaining with dinners and entertainments, but that was the full extent of their work.

Work Is Broadened

This went on for about seven years, with no effort to increase the membership of 90. But in 1904 Alfred M. Compton, general manager of J. V. Farwell & Co., and chairman of the executive committee of the association, and who is regarded as father of the Association of Commerce, voiced his conviction that the younger business men should be taken in. Of the eight young men invited to a meeting of the executive committee to contribute ideas, E. M. Skinner and Edwin Sherman at once became active in developing the association. Mr. Skinner being entrusted with the task of increasing the membership to 1000 and Mr. Sherman, taking upon himself the work

of making the association widely known by its works.

Up to this time the headquarters consisted of a desk in the office of the Dry Goods Reporter, with no paid secretary. With the broader outlook and purpose to cultivate a conservative but progressive interest in the general improvement of the city as well as to promote its interests as a market, the name was changed to the Chicago Commercial Association and other forward steps were taken. Offices were opened in the Great Northern building and a secretary and staff retained to conduct the business. A magazine, the Great Central Market, was started and circulated throughout the country to advertise the community.

First Public Appeal

John G. Shedd, president of Marshall Field & Co., who had been head of the old organization, retained the presidency the first year. E. M. Skinner was made vice-president with R. C. Hall and A. A. Sprague, Edwin Sherman, treasurer, and J. H. Hardin, secretary.

The first public appeal to Chicago was the mayor's dinner, given at the Auditorium hotel, to 1000 business men. Carter H. Harrison, the present mayor, attended this first big dinner, and the plans of broadening the scope of the association's work were set forth. The mayor's dinner was held three years as an annual function, and the membership grew steadily.

The Wednesday luncheons of the ways and means committee were started with the beginning of the new organization, being held at the Grand Pacific hotel for three years, then in the Chicago room of the Great Northern hotel until the numbers exceeded the capacity, and early in 1911 the main dining-room of Hotel LaSalle was reserved. Now that room is frequently taxed to its capacity of 450. For a long time an attendance of 25 was regarded large.

The monthly Bulletin was started to keep members acquainted with association activities, edited by W. H. Harper, now editor of Commerce.

Extension of Efforts

During 1905 and 1906 the association was chiefly concerned in finding itself. It was a formative stage when the membership grew slowly and the organization was busy getting accustomed to the broader work. The first extension of its efforts outside the city was sending the first relief train with \$500,000 to San Francisco following the earthquake. Two trade extension trips, which have since become an annual custom, were made, one to the Pacific coast.

In 1906 it became apparent that there would be no rapid growth of the association's activities without increased membership, because of the limited revenue. At this time Walter D. Moody, who was later made general manager of the association, as chairman of the membership committee arranged a membership dinner in the Coliseum, which 2200 business men attended. It was the biggest dinner ever held here and proved a great advertisement, for 800 members were registered within 60 days, bringing the total to 2000. Since that several campaigns have been carried on until the membership is now 4000.

In 1906 the broad civic aspect of the association combined with its confusion with the Commercial Club, caused the name to be changed to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

On Dec. 1, 1907, Mr. Moody gave up his business connection as sales manager for Gage Bros. to become business manager of the association. He organized the force and systematized the activities and the next year was made general manager.

Plans for Home

The next three years were important with large activities, one of which was

the famous Taft-Bryan dinner at the Auditorium, attended by 1600. In 1909 a committee of 100 raised \$2,000,000 to build a home for the association. It was to be a 12-story office building and the site was selected, but there was not a quorum at the "Home day" meeting in July and the plan fell through. Another plan to build a home exclusively for the association fell through because of failure to secure the lot selected.

General Manager Moody resigned Jan. 1, 1911, to become managing director of the Chicago plan commission and was succeeded by Hubert F. Miller, who now holds the position of business manager. This spring the association moved to more spacious quarters in the new Otis building and there is no immediate prospect of a home, though it is the ultimate object to build one commensurate with the extent of the association.

During the past year the association has undertaken and carried through some big projects, aside from the annual features that have become established custom. Last year the National Citizens League, for the promotion of a sound banking system, was started, and the association was influential in starting the Illinois Commercial Federation and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Some of the accomplishments locally were:

Organization of a committee on down-

town streets, which committee sent a delegate abroad to study conditions and assist the city; holding the international municipal congress, for which a delegate was sent abroad; bringing the city and sanitary district together on a proposition for an outer harbor; starting an investigation, now still on, looking toward smoke abatement and electrification of railroads.

A delegation of 300 members was all ready to start on a trade trip to the Orient, but the steamship Minnesota, which had been chartered, was unable to make the trip. Several members made the trip as individuals, however. The convention bureau, George M. Spangler, manager, secures for Chicago several hundred conventions annually.

Now there is scarcely a question of public interest in Chicago that is not taken up, investigated and usually acted upon by the association, and its investigations extend beyond the city to the nation and the world.

The present officers of the association are: Eugene U. Kimbark, president; vice-presidents, Howard Elting, W. W. Buchanan, William Reiss, and James S. Agar; Robert E. Kenyon, general secretary; F. R. McMullin, general treasurer.

Former presidents are John G. Shedd, David R. Forgan, Richard C. Hall, E. M. Skinner, Homer A. Stillwell and Harry A. Wheeler.

PLAN TO ANNOUNCE COLUMBUS DAY PROGRAM TONIGHT

Public announcement of completed plans for the celebration of Columbus day, Oct. 12, will be made at a mass meeting to be held this evening in the aldermanic chamber at city hall.

Among those expected to attend are the mayor, the city council, the general committee of the Citizens Public Celebration Association, the Columbus day committee and sub-committee, the chief marshal and staff, representatives of each organization to be represented in the parade, and interested citizens.

The general plans so far outlined announce that the parade will start at 11 a. m. from Hereford and Beacon streets and go down Beacon to School, to Washington, to Temple place, to Tremont, to Beyston, to Park square, to Columbus avenue, to Columbus square, and dismiss at that point after review by the chief marshal, General Pfaff, and mounted staff. This is a change from the route previously announced unofficially.

President Taft has been invited to review the parade, the official letter having been sent by Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday. Governor Foss is expected to review the line from the State House with his council and staff.

The only official grandstand will be one erected on Boston Common facing Tremont street, for the mayor and invited guests. Mayor Fitzgerald will ride with the chief marshal's staff, mounted on horseback, leading the line previous to reaching his grandstand.

NEVADA COPPER MINERS WALK OUT

ELY, Nev.—Leaving their work without disorder, all the miners employed in the copper mines in the district about Ely inaugurated a strike Wednesday. The walkout was ordered by the local union of the western federation of miners.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation, said Wednesday night that the strike could have been averted had the operators consented to meet the union leaders. He added that the tieup may extend into Arizona and New Mexico unless recognition of the union and the increase of 50 cents a day demanded by the Ely miners and those at Bingham, Utah, are granted.

POWERS MAY PRESS CHINA
NEW YORK—It is reported here says a London message to the New York Herald that the six powers who failed in negotiating the Chinese loan have accepted Russia's invitation to a conference, the purpose of which is to press China for the payment of the \$50,000,000 Boxer indemnities.

SAN ANTONIO PROSPERS THROUGH BUSINESS AND AS WINTER RESORT

Thriving City of Southwestern Texas Has Good and Growing Transportation Facilities—Irrigation

GREAT PROJECTS ON

Residents of San Antonio, Tex., have much to please and encourage them in the conditions under which their city is progressing. Development of irrigation, which is going forward on a large scale in the country surrounding San Antonio, promises to be an important factor in the further transformation of the old town of historic interest into the commanding commercial and industrial metropolis of the South which its people expect it to become.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Midway along the southern route between the big cities of the north and east and the Pacific coast, the city of San Antonio, metropolis of the state of Texas, is becoming more and more popular each year as a mecca for winter tourists. Time was, and not so many years ago, when San Antonio was on the edge of the frontier, a border trading post, away and apart from commercial and almost from modern life. It was reached only by stages and ox-wagons, the latter bringing freight from the coast, about 160 miles distant, to be distributed in like manner throughout many miles of country to the north, northwest and west, a country dotted with ranches and devoted to live stock raising.

But the San Antonio of today is very different. While it retains its color and atmosphere, savoring of the Latin and old-world customs and architecture, with modern improvements and conveniences added, it is now peopled with enterprising and progressive citizens. It is a busy mart of trade and, its people say, soon will become the railroad center of Texas. It is growing steadily as its resources are becoming known and are being developed. The people are active factors in today's development and plans are made for immediate execution, not to be deferred until some future convenient season.

Characteristic Features

San Antonio is located in southwestern Texas, about 150 miles from the border of Mexico and about 160 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its altitude in the center of the city is 651 feet above the sea level and the heights about it reach 768 feet. It is just at the base of the Edwards plateau, at the top of the great plain which extends down to the sea. To the north and northwest the slope is rapid to the top of the plateau, about 75 miles from the city, where the altitude is about 2000 feet. Ages ago, scholars aver, the waves beat on the seashore about where San Antonio is, but some force drove the sea back and from the depths appeared the land which for many years was a hunting ground of the Indians and later was the range for vast herds of cattle. This land has been found to be unusually fertile and now seems destined to become the garden spot of this great country.

San Antonio has historic interest to the tourists. Its missions, erected about two centuries ago, are for the most part, veiled in a mysterious past.

Progress Steady

Since reconstruction days San Antonio has progressed quietly, but steadily and surely. For many years the country about the city in every direction was given over to ranching, the raising of cattle and sheep and the production of hides and wool. Excepting about the city, where truck gardens flourished, irrigated by means of ditches from the San Antonio river and the San Pedro creek, no attention was given to farming. Such development was very slow. But within the last two decades a great change has taken place, due to the development of irrigation. The soil is very fertile, the climate is mild and equable and, with irrigation, it has been learned, no finer farming country exists anywhere in the world. Lands formerly thought fit only for range purposes and which brought to the cattle raisers a profit of about \$1 or \$2 a year, now produce farm crops by ordinary methods yielding profits of between \$25 and \$30 an acre, and under intensive cultivation, irrigated, between \$100 and \$500 an acre.

Irrigation is provided in three ways. In many parts of San Antonio arroyos, wells, or wells in which the head is sufficient, to force the water above the surface, are obtained at depths varying between 300 and 2000 feet. At other places wells that are apparently inexhaustible, but which do not flow, are utilized with motor pumps, the expense of operation of which is small. At other places—and this is expected eventually to be the case of irrigating the greater part of southwest Texas—immense dams have been constructed so to form extensive reservoirs in which flood waters are collected.

In the lower Rio Grande valley an extensive system of irrigation ditches has been built and these are supplied with water pumped from the Rio Grande. In that part of the state, formerly given over to the cactus and chaparral, semi-tropical and citrus fruits are grown with great success.

Irrigation Plant
The largest irrigation plant in Texas, and one of the largest in the country, is now being built about 35 miles west of San Antonio. This, when completed, will store sufficient flood waters to irrigate in one year about 300,000 acres of land. This project is being carried out by the Medina Valley Irrigation Company, which is expending between \$8,000,000 and \$12,000,000, provided by British capitalists. The work is being done under the direction of Dr. Frederick Stark Pearson, formerly an instructor in Tufts College, Medford, Mass., and later a professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The enterprise embraces construction of dams, canals and irrigation ditches and clearing the lands in preparation for the plows. The Medina river is a little stream flowing ordinarily only two or three million gallons of water every 24 hours, but during the spring and fall months billions of gallons of water go hurtling down the channel, the stream sometimes becoming one mile wide and 50 to 60 feet deep.

The main dam of the Medina Irrigation Company will be 1360 feet long at the crest and 165 feet high from the river bed. The lake or reservoir will be about 18 miles long, will cover more than 6700 acres and will have a depth ranging from an average of about 45 feet to a maximum at the dam of 160 feet. Its estimated capacity is 100,000,000 gallons of water. In addition to being used as a storage reservoir this lake will be stocked with fish and is expected to prove a very attractive resort for fishermen. Boats and small skiffs will be placed on it also and, connected with San Antonio by an interurban line, it is likely to be a popular pleasure resort for residents of and visitors to the city.

San Antonio is attractive to tourists because of its history, and to winter residents because of the delightful climate and the opportunity for outdoor sports throughout the winter. The climate is said to be unsurpassed in America.

Before the Spaniards came the Indians occupied the country where San Antonio now is located and had villages at the head waters of the San Antonio river and the San Pedro creek, both now within the corporate limits of the city. Since the days of the Indians five flags have waved over San Antonio. Disturbed conditions existed until within the last half century. After the Spaniards came the French, but they occupied the country a very little while when it returned to Spanish rule. Later it was dominated by the Mexicans.

is now being built about 35 miles west of San Antonio. This, when completed, will store sufficient flood waters to irrigate in one year about 300,000 acres of land. This project is being carried out by the Medina Valley Irrigation Company, which is expending between \$8,000,000 and \$12,000,000, provided by British capitalists. The work is being done under the direction of Dr. Frederick Stark Pearson, formerly an instructor in Tufts College, Medford, Mass., and later a professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The enterprise embraces construction of dams, canals and irrigation ditches and clearing the lands in preparation for the plows. The Medina river is a little stream flowing ordinarily only two or three million gallons of water every 24 hours, but during the spring and fall months billions of gallons of water go hurtling down the channel, the stream sometimes becoming one mile wide and 50 to 60 feet deep.

The main dam of the Medina Irrigation Company will be 1360 feet long at the crest and 165 feet high from the river bed. The lake or reservoir will be about 18 miles long, will cover more than 6700 acres and will have a depth ranging from an average of about 45 feet to a maximum at the dam of 160 feet. Its estimated capacity is 100,000,000 gallons of water. In addition to being used as a storage reservoir this lake will be stocked with fish and is expected to prove a very attractive resort for fishermen. Boats and small skiffs will be placed on it also and, connected with San Antonio by an interurban line, it is likely to be a popular pleasure resort for residents of and visitors to the city.

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In 1836 Americans here had become very numerous and, tiring of the dictatorial and domineering government given them by Mexico, they arose in rebellion, drove out the Mexican soldiers that came to retake the country and established the republic of Texas. Texas entered the union of states in 1845.

Visitors have been coming in such numbers during the last few years as almost to exceed accommodations, but San Antonio has risen to the emergency and now has hotels that claim to compare with the finest in the country, and apartment houses that please exacting guests. San Antonio has kept ahead of the tide all the time and, by concentration of forces and activity, is forging ahead, ambitious to be the leading city in the South.

At Sam Houston, the largest army post in the United States, is located here. The government property here is valued in excess of \$7,000,000. It is equipped as a brigade post. It is the headquarters of the department of Texas and the home station for two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, as well as several squads of the signal corps. Always one regiment band is stationed here and frequently there are three or four, so there is no lack of music and dress parades, drills, maneuvers, reviews and band concerts almost daily are attractions for residents and visitors.

Railroads and Industry

San Antonio now has five railroads and numbers of trains daily come from and go to the North, South, East and West. Two new railroads are being constructed to extend between San Antonio and the coast, touching the new deep water port at Aransas Harbor which is expected to become one of the most important ports on the gulf, and two new railroads are to be constructed within the next 18 months between San Antonio and the lower Rio Grande valley, one of them to extend through the Tampico country to the City of Mexico, and northward from San Antonio to extend to San Angelo, to a connection with the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway. These and others projected will make San Antonio at least one of the great railroad centers of Texas, if not the greatest.

While little publicity has been given to industrial features in San Antonio, the manufactures of the city total in value more than \$30,000,000 annually. There are many natural advantages here to attract manufacturers and the attention of investors, more especially British capitalists, has recently been attracted to the many opportunities here awaiting development. In anticipation of great industrial activity in the near future a belt and terminal railway has been chartered and has begun constructing a belt railway providing many desirable factory sites.

Another company has been organized to develop the water power of the Guadalupe river, said to be the best power stream in Texas, purposing to build an interurban railway to connect with various cities and towns, one of which is 85 miles distant, and also to provide electricity for manufacturing purposes.

Very recently natural gas was discovered about 11 miles southwest of San Antonio. Within a few miles are extensive deposits of lignite coal, said to be excellent for fuel purposes under

heavy draft, and excellent as a gas producer, while along the Rio Grande, about 150 miles away, an excellent quality of bituminous coal is mined.

Conditions in southwestern Texas are considered very favorable to industrial development. Living conditions are so simple and inexpensive that they appeal to laboring people; raw material is here in abundance, cotton, wool, hides, iron from various Texas mines and wood of different kinds, and other materials come from Mexico.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken hold of the industrial proposition and is doing much to develop the place as an industrial center. The several railroads and the new deep water port at Aransas pass, it is believed, will give this city the most advantageous freight rates of any city in Texas.

The city appeals to the residents because of its many attractions and its splendid schools, declared to be the equal of any city in the south. With the development also of all of southwestern Texas' agricultural wealth, making this part of the state famous for its vegetables, fruits, nuts and other products, San Antonio people believe their city will become not only great in itself but the center of a great country, and that its destiny as the metropolis of the South is certain.

MOVE TO FREE ETTOR DEFENDANTS UNTIL TRIAL IS RESUMED

SALEM, Mass.—Four jurors have been selected out of the special venire of 350 traverse jurors for the trial of Ettore, Giovanniotti and Caruso and superior court has adjourned until Oct. 14. A new venire of 350 has been ordered by Judge Joseph F. Quinn, to report on that date.

Monday at 9:30 a. m. counsel for the three defendants, who are under indictment for alleged complicity in the shooting of Anna Lopizzo in a strike riot at Lawrence last winter, will move that the prisoners be admitted to bail. They will base their motion upon the fact that less than five jurors were obtained from the special venire and that the matter of admitting defendants to bail in a capital case is within the discretion of the court.

At the adjournment of court, which was ordered at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, the net result of the three days' work showed in the choice of four jurors from the 345 examined. The men chosen yesterday were Willis P. Cressy of Gloucester, a sailmaker, and George F. Burgess of Lynn, a leather merchant.

The jurors chosen to date are Christian W. Larsen of Haverhill, hairdresser; Robert S. Stillman of Rockport, carpenter; Willis P. Cressy of Gloucester, sailmaker; George F. Burgess of Lynn, leather merchant.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Operatives in the textile mills here are advised by I. W. W. leaders, it is stated, to remain at work, and those who have been refused reinstatement to conduct themselves in an orderly manner and stay away from the mills. Although immediate action on the question of a general strike has been deferred the workers are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any action that may be deemed necessary.

This policy was decided on last night at a conference between the I. W. W. central committee and William D. Hayward.

A parade of citizens, as a counter display to the recent parades of the Industrial Workers of the World, is proposed in a resolution which passed the city government last night.

The resolution calls on all citizens to join in a patriotic parade by marching through the streets and displaying the American flag in place of the red flag of the Industrial Workers of the World. Oct. 12 is proposed as the date.

NEW OFFICIAL FOR STEAMSHIP LINE

NEW YORK—Succeeding Emil L. Ross as general representative of the Hamburg-American line, Dr. Karl Buenz reached New York today on the company's steamship Cleveland, to take up his new duties in this city.

Mr. Buenz studied law at Kiel, Leipzig and Berlin, later becoming mayor of Glueckstadt and the president of a German railroad. He has served as German consul in Chicago and New York, as German minister to Mexico and German delegate on the board of administration of the Turkish public debt.

ART TREASURES DESTROYED

BUZZARDS BAY—The collection of the late Joseph Jefferson, consisting of paintings, books and manuscripts, bronze tablets, rugs and various curios, valued at more than \$50,000, was lost in a fire Wednesday that destroyed the stable at Crows Nest, where they had been stored since 1905. In the collection were two marble busts of Jefferson, modeled by himself; more than 100 paintings of himself in various poses and characters, mementoes of great actors of the past century, and rare books.

DANISH MINISTER COMING

NEW YORK—A London special despatch to the New York Sun says that Dr. Brun, who was recently reappointed Danish minister at Washington, has sailed for the United States.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL ROUND PLUMBER—In Wellingworth—\$3-\$3.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

R. MACHINIST in Somerville; \$3 per day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ALL CARPENTER wanted. Jobbing work; 30-35 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ALL DIEMAHER wanted in Pittsfield. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LICENSED PLUMBER wanted in Melrose. \$3.52. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ALL PLUMBER (some steamfitting), \$3.50 and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ALL TOOLMAKERS (dies and fixtures) wanted in Melrose. \$3.52. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE (Jewelry), \$4, in city (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE (vacuum cleaners), \$4, in city (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE, errands, \$4, in city; prefer Jewish boy. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE (electrical work)—17½ hr. in W. Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APPRENTICE (sheet metal) wanted in city, \$4-\$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTO SCREW MACHINE HANDS—\$2.50-\$3.50 per day. In city (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITHS AND HORSESHOERS—\$3.50 minimum. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKBINDER—(Forwarder), \$1-\$1.15 per hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY wanted. Apply at office of BOSTON TRADES UNION, 100 North St., Boston.

BOY (17-18), good size graduate of grammar school, wanted to learn the neckwear business; \$5 week to start. CLEVELAND ST. BOSTON.

BOY, pack nails, in city, \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OTHER BOYS wanted for offices general work and errands. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BRIGHT OFFICE BOY wanted, \$3 per week. W. H. SOLOMON, room 601, 7 Milk st., Boston.

BUSHELMAN wanted in Newton Center. \$2-\$2.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUSHELMAN wanted in Cambridge. \$1.50-\$2.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUSHELMAN (press), \$12-\$18, in Ayrault. \$1.50-\$2.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BICYCLE REPAIRER locksmith and general work \$6-\$7; in Brookline. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER—in Somerville; \$3.50-\$5 per day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER—in Mattapan; \$2 per day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER—in Boston; \$3.75 per day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE SMITHS—in Rhode Island. \$1.50-\$2.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHANNELER, first-class, wanted on boys and youths. Use shoes; steady work all good pay. THOR-OSBORNE SHOE CO., 100 N. H. ST., BOSTON.

CHEF—Position wanted as chef of pastry cook in Boston; best of references. J. ANDRÉ, 22 McKinley st., Everett, Mass.

CIVIL ENGINEER—Young man 21, transit man also, redman, has 1½ years' experience. (OFFICE, 433 Massachusetts av., Lexington, Mass. Tel. evenings 432-W.)

CLERK wanted, live on Spectacle Island. \$10 per week each meal, lodging free. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK—\$10 per week groceries and provisions. \$5; in Quincy. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR—\$18; in Boston; reproducible matter. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (job)—\$10-\$12; in city. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (experienced)—in city \$13 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUTTER (cloth), Eastman machine, 10 table, long slot knife, \$8-\$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMEN wanted; young men having 2 or 3 years' experience. Apply to STANDARD PLUMBER ELVATOR CO., Worcester.

DRAFTSMAN—Worchester drawing design sketches. In N. H. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN—familiar with structural work \$15, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, men with some experience on electric motors, machinery steel plate work. Apply to H. F. STURM VANCE, 100 N. H. ST., BOSTON.

DRAFTSMAN electrical work, \$18-\$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTER/PLATER—in Providence, 1. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN—Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN—in city, \$3 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, help with wiring in land. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class, in Melrose \$18 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, in laundry. \$2.50 per day 3 days a week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, steam heat work, 4 hour, in Sagamore. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER—second or third class, in Melrose. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY—in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY—wanted in city station work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted in Norristown. \$4-\$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ERRAND BOY wanted in city muscle
\$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

ERRAND BOY wanted in haberdashery.
\$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

ERRAND BOY wanted in furniture house
in city. \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

ERRAND BOY wanted. M. GOLDSTEIN
88 Huntington av., Boston. 3

EXPERIENCED CABINET MAKER
wanted. \$15. Call STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland
st., Boston. 3

EXPERIENCED CHAIRMAKER (wood)
wanted in Wakefield; understand machinery.
\$14.00. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

EXPERIENCED FACTORY WORK
(Jewish). in city. \$4.50-\$5 day. Call STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8
Kneeland st., Boston. 3

EXPERIENCED FINISHER (planos)
wanted in Cambridge. Call STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland
st., Boston. 3

EXPERIENCED WAGON WOODWORK
wanted in city. \$5.00-\$5.50 day. Call
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

EXPERIENCED WHEELWRIGHT wanted
in city. \$5.00-\$5.50 day. Call STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8
Kneeland st., Boston. 3

FACTORY WORK in city. \$4. Call
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

FACTORY WORK, setting and drawing
wanted in city. \$5.00-\$5.50 day. Call
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8
Kneeland st., Boston. 3

FACTORY WORK in city. \$6-\$7. Call
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

FARM HANDS AND MILKERS wanted
Call 10-12 o'clock, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

FIREMAN, first or second class, in Sag-
more, on portable boilers—five months
employment. \$10.00-\$12.00. Call
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

FOUNDRY APPRENTICES wanted. Ad-
dressed to Mr. J. J. O'Connell, 101 Mass.
st., Boston. 3

FURNITURE FINISHER wanted in
Templeton, \$15.00-\$22.50 day. Call STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged).
8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

GALVANIZER (hot process) in Everett
etc.; \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

GASFITTER wanted in city. \$3.50-\$4.
Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees
charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

GASFITTER wanted in Jamaica Plain.
\$3.60. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
3

GASFITTER'S HELPER wanted
Jamaica Plain, \$2-\$2.50 week. Call
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged).
8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

GEAR DESIGNER wanted in Norfolk
County. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

GENERAL WORK with wall paper house
in city. \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st.
Boston. 3

GENERAL WORK in city. \$4; South
End boys preferred. Call STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland
st., Boston. 3

GRINDER—in Cambridge; \$10. Call
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

HANDY MAN wanted in Rosbury. \$1.00
day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
3

INSPECTOR (American), experienced
wanted in manufacturing plant. \$10.00
week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

INSTRUMENT MAKER wanted in Lynn.
\$20.00-\$25.00 week. Call STATE FREE
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland
st., Boston. 3

JOB PRESS FEEDER—in Somerville
\$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

JOB PRESS FEEDER—\$10; in city
\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no
fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

JOB PRESS FEEDER—in city. \$7-\$8.
Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

JOB PRESS FEEDER—in city. \$8-\$9.
Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

LABORERS (100) wanted. Call STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged).
8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

100 — LABORERS — 100.

LABORERS (100) wanted. Call
SEE EMP. OFFICE (no fees c

Kneeland st., Boston.

LANSTON MONOTYPE OPERATOR wanted; one with some experience on both Lanston and Monotype. **THE TUDOR PRESS**, 10 Thatcher st., Boston.

LETTER CUTTER, experienced, on **Welder's** dies wanted. **CHAS. M. ROBINS CO.**, Attleboro, Mass.

LICENSED GASPITTER wanted in city. **\$2.50-53.** Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LITHOGRAPH PRESS FEEDER—city; \$10; experienced. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LITHOGRAPH PRESSMAN—\$12-\$18; city. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST—In Providence, R. I. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST—Lynn, 25¢ per hr. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINE MOLDER wanted in Framingham, Mass. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINE WORK—in city; \$6. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE (colored) wanted take charge of home; family 4; wages month. **W. J. BROWN**, 100 Cambridge, Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 3941-R Camb.

MILLWRIGHT (rough mill work) wanted in Canton, \$12-\$15. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOLDER'S HELPER wanted in Watertown; must be a child of 18 years. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK (experienced)—In Everett; live man; \$5 per day. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK (ship and work books), in Cambridge, 51 days. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PACKERS (furniture)—\$18.15. In Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (sent free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER, in South Boston, 83 day. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER and paperhanger, in Roxdale, Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER (stewards) wanted in Cape Cod, 1 day. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PACKER/HANGER, in Roxbury, 12¢ per roll. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PEISONS LOOKING FOR Boston Mail should be sent to page of "Classified Advertisements," where other opportunities for employment are given. **CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**, Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

PLUMBER—In Norwood, \$3.75 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLUMBER—(Experienced jobber's license), 42-43 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POLISHER (steel and brass) wanted in city, \$2.75 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER PRESS OPERATOR wanted in city, \$2.75 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESSER (hand sewing), in City. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESSMAN in Somerville, \$12-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESSMAN (metal, stamp, draw) wanted in Chelsea, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RELIABLE MAN acquainted machine work, looking for good business opportunity. E. A. LOVELEY, P. O. Box 306, New Haven Conn.

REPAIR CASES, In South Boston; \$9 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

REPAIR MAN—(Electrician and lock-maker) wanted in city, \$2.75 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RESTAURANT HELPER wanted. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN—\$15; in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SIGN PAINTER wanted in city, \$18 show card. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SKIN FISH, In East Boston, \$11 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STAIR BUILDER wanted in Dorchester union wages. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STEAMFITTER — (Installation work) \$16-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STEAMFITTER'S HELPER—In Cambridge, \$12-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STEAMFITTER—In city, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STOVE MOUNTER—Erect stoves; (\$2.50 day); in Norfolk Downs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SURVEYOR—Young man, some experience, to assist land surveyor. FRANK WILSON, JR., 435 Massachusetts st., Lexington, Mass.

TAILOR (coatmaker) wanted in Newton Center, \$14-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR (A. R.) wanted in Dorchester \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR wanted in Jamaica Plain, \$13 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR, experienced, in Braintree, \$18-24. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAILOR (pressman) \$16 week, in Allston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TURNING (downs), in Lynn, 27½ hr. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TOOLMAKERS, in Norfolk, Boston, \$8-10 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TOOLMAKERS, in Lynn, 30-32½ hr. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TOOLMAKERS wanted in Rhode Island. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TURNING CUTTER, piece work, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TURBET LATHIE HANDS, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TURBET LATHIE HANDS, in Lynn, \$12 Pratt & Whitney grind tool. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TURBET LATHIE HANDS—In city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TWOBLSTER (striker) in Cambridge, \$18-20 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Rubber ulzer, experience strictly temperate; apply THE RUBBER CO., Hyde Park, near Boston line.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICES—Young girls in millinery; references required.

employment to capable girls. Call SHAW 372 Royston st., 13 Boston.

ASSISTANT COMPANION - Protestant woman wanted in small family household. Good home, moderate wages. MRS. M. RENO, 90 Harvard street, Cambridge.

ATTENTION - MATRON wanted to be in charge of cooking for cottage of 40 beds. Apply at PARENTAL SCHOOL, Springfield, Vt.

ATTENDANT - Middle-aged married woman to assist in household duties with person needing nursing. Call Mrs. W. CULLERT, 14 Park drive, Brookline, Mass.

BAKESHOP GILL, (pans and tins), 100 State street, Boston. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BEING OBLIGED to find a good, young, Irish, Protestant housekeeper. I wish to find some one suitable to take it; particulars apply by telephone at 2-1000. **MISS BERLE MUNDY**, York ter, Brookline, Mass.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR - \$1 day in Framingham. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland Boston.

BUTCHERY WORK (STATE EXPERIENCED); \$1 day; in city. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland Boston.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; experienced young lady; must have ability to fill responsible position. Call Mrs. J. OREFF, 275 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

CLEANER - in city hotel, \$18 month. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (see ad. below), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR - in Roxbury; \$18 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR - Lady to set type on newspaper; permanent position pleasant surroundings and good home. **FIEB**, 100 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

COOK wanted in first-class boarding house. G. W. NUTTALL, 305 Summer Lowell, Mass.

CLEANER (good appearance), in \$18 on Pullman cars. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK - in Charlestown, \$1 day. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK in city hotel, \$18 month. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (colored), in Cambridge fraternal hall. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CUP GIRL, in city hotel, \$18 month. Call **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

MONSTRATORS for den

DOMESTIC, no English children; salary and room provided. Call F. E. HILL, 36 Bromfield st., room 10.
 HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) wanted in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) wanted in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 DISHWASHER in city. \$5 week and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 ELDERLY WOMAN, light duties, treated as one of the family, good home. MRS. ANNIE PARKER, 26 Lansdowne st., Roxbury, Mass.
 FLORAND GIRL, in city, learn to sew in thriving establishment. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 EXPERIENCED OPERATORS wanted on power machines on ladies' aprons. PUTNAM-MORRILL CO., 53 Bedford st., Boston.
 EXPERIENCED STITCHERS wanted in Roxbury, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 EXPERIENCED STITCHERS wanted in Roxbury, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FACTORY WORK (pack candy) in city. \$3.50-4.00 for inexperienced help, \$6 experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FACTORY WORK (hang mesh bags) piece work in East Somerville. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FACTORY WORK, in Somerville. \$3 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FACTORY WORK (trim hosiery). \$5 in Cambridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FACTORY WORK, setting and drawing \$20 week; in Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FACTORY WORK (make candy boxes) \$2 per week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FEEDERS AND FOLDERS—\$6; in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FEED PLATE PRESS, in city. \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FINISHER (children's dresses). \$3.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 FLORIDA HOTEL HELP WANTED. Waitresses, also first-class pastry cooks and bar tenders. Good character character employed; give all particulars. Address GEO. E. BATES & SON, "The Grand Hotel," Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
 FOLDER (hand work), \$6 and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). Kneeland st., Boston.
 2 GEN. WORK, in city. In ALBANY 76, Wellesley Hills. MRS. ALBERT HOWE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL (Jamaica Plain). 12 years, good wages. KINGMAN, 32 Fisher av., Newton Highlands, Mass.
 GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Girl wanted in city. Two adults in new apartment. Apply Thursday 2-5 p. m. H. D. HEATHFIELD, 231 St. Paul st., Brookline, Mass.
 GENERAL WORK—Protestant woman or girl wanted to help with general work where good wages paid. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 GIRLS wanted for factory work in Roxbury. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 GIRLS wanted to work in box department. PASTING PRINTING CO., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
 GIRL for general housework; must of recent appearance. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 HOUSEKEEPER wanted in family of the 12 years wages moderate good home to right person. GEO. THOMAS, 333 Charles st., Malden, Mass.
 HOUSEKEEPER companion—Protestant woman wanted for general work; good home; nice neighborhood, cottage house; good opportunity for middle aged woman. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 HOUSEMAID, Protestant, wanted for general work in family of three relations. LEXINGTON, Mass.
 HOUSEWORK, in Medford; \$4 week and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 HOUSEWORK, in Dorchester; \$4 week and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 HOUSEWORK, in Newton Center. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kn
land st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, in restaurant,
in and board; 4 in family. C
IN THE OFFICE (no fees

FREE EMP. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK - In city; \$5 week, board and room; 3 in family. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK good cook, in Dorchester family of 3; \$5 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK - Young girl to do general housework. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 210 Washington St., M. RICHMOND, 2 Bruce Winchester, Mass. Tel. Winchester 2-5000.

IRONER, experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMEN wanted in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN wanted in Dorchester. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN - In Brookline, board and room. Call FREE STATE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN - In institution; month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WORK in city lunch room, week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS - In Cambridge, \$15 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, in city, \$22.50 month, board, shake and room, 36 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS and GENERAL WORK in city, 36 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS - Also ironer - In household, month, room and board; a mangle work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID (Protestant) wanted for general housework; 2 in family; \$5 per week, board and room. WINGFIELD, 125 Westford rd., Melrose, Mass.

MAID for general housework in family of 3; Swedish, German, Danish. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), R. L. SAWYER, 10 W. 4th st., Pawtucket, R. I.

MAID - Young Protestant girl about 17 for general housework; references desired in family; wages \$3-44, according to ability. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID - Capable general girl wanted for washing; wages \$16 week, board and room. KINSMAN, 125 Ash st., Reading, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

D—Protestant girl wanted

MAID wanted to do housework in small family (one child); do washing, ironing, etc. Call Mrs. H. PIFE, 101 Rosester st., Dorchester, Mass., tel. 2700-1000.
 CARRIED COUPLE (colored) wanted to take charge of home; family 4; wages \$30 monthly. MRS. A. TUBBS, 5 Putnam av., Cambridge, Mass., tel. 2411-10.
 MOTORIST in department store in city. (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 MILKMAKER APPLICANTS—Wanted to take charge of factory for each class plate. M. AMANDA PILLSBURY, 50 Temple pl., room 718 Boston.
 FARMER—HUSBAND wanted in small family; good home for warm winter. Mrs. E. C. BENNETT, 188 Warren av., Wollast. ton, N. H.
 MOTHER'S HELPER wanted to help with housework and help take care of children; good pay; 2 nights up. MRS. J. B. BROWN, 100 Roxbury, Mass.
 NEAT, RELIABLE PROTESTANT MAID wanted for light housework. Call Mrs. C. NEWELL, 55 Elm Hk., Roxbury, Mass.
 NURSERYMAID in private family in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 PANTRY GIRL in clay hotel, \$18-\$21 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 PERSONS LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT—See "Advertisement" where other opportunities for employment may frequently be found. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston.
 RELIABLE MAID wanted for several hours daily to do the work in small family; no board and not dinner. References: F. C. PILLSBURY, 10 Hemenway st., Suite 6, Boston.
 SALESGIRLS (experienced) neckwear. FORD HOLLIDGE, 5 Temple pl., Boston.
 SALESWOMEN (experienced)—In suit and hat costume sections; those who have experience in these particular lines given preference; good salary and permanent position; no experience necessary. THE CRAWFORD COMPANY, Boston. Apply to Mr. McGrath, 25-29 Winter st.
 SECOND GIRL in Cambridge, \$5 weekly, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 STENOGRAPHER—\$10 in E. Somerville. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 STITCHERS (women's) shoes—Pleasant home, no board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.
 STITCHERS CAPABLE WOMAN wanted for general housework; 4 adults; may be willing and plain, good cook; fair wages and good home. Call Mrs. W. W. WILSON, 100 Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 738-90.
 WAIST MAKERS, experienced, wanted to make suits, dresses and do alterations. M. A. GARRITY, 78 Gainsboro st., Boston.
 WANTED—Professing girl for general housework; 4 family references required; \$5. Tel. E. H. COFFIN 2090, Dorchester, or call 3 Walcott st., DuPont.
 WOMAN wanted to work in small lodging house; capable, smart and neat; good references; good home. Call Mrs. M. M. TRAFLET, 10 Chestnut st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICANS' YOUNG MAN
ires' position as jaulor or l

around institution of apartment house. H. HUNT, 27 W. Green av., Boston.

AMERICAN (29), good habits and references, wants work; willing to travel. F. E. ROBINSON, 13 Vine st., Haverhill, Mass.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT wants position, or work of any kind; 12 years' experience. J. H. HERBER, 100 Cambridge St., Cambridge.

CARDINER, 7 Denmark st., Boston.

ASSISTANT to manager or superintendent wants position of trust and responsibility. CONRAD HIBBELER, 83 Tobey Pl., Boston.

ATTENDANT-Man of refinement desires position as attendant for elderly gentleman, or one needing special care. H. H. BASS, 20 Wollaston, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Experienced man desires position with elderly man or one needing special care. J. H. HERBER, 100 Cambridge St., Cambridge.

ASTIN M. FARWELL JR., 123 Washington av., Chelsea.

COMPANION-Experienced and reliable middle-aged man desires position; best references. C. F. TAMES, Cambridge, Mass.

BAKER (bread and rolls only)—Age married, residence, city; \$15-18. Men 7800, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, OX. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER (s. c. or d. c.), also reporter; \$13-15; residence Watertown, Mass.; references. Men 7900, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, OX. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER (22, married, resident, city; \$12-15; mention 7804, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX. 2900.

BOOKBINDER (19 years with one firm); age 30; married; residence, city; \$12-15; mention 7890, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2900.

BOY (17), desires position, or office, or on tour, with opportunities for advancement. EDWARD W. HILL, 334 Kerkern av., Malden.

BOY (16), desires position, or school, desires position where he can learn a trade; living at home with parents. LESLIE M. WYCH, 7 Chamber St., Boston.

BOY (15), grammar school graduate, seeks position in broker's or lawyer's office, chance of advancement. EDWARD MCNEIL, 23 Swallow st., South Boston.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN (18) desires position, or position in excellent factory. LOUIS C. FITCHER, 123 Vernal st., Everett, Mass.

BUTLER, COACHMAN or FOOTMAN (21), desires position, or position in private family. Back Bay. Address WILLIAM T. SCOTT, 54 Kendall st., Boston.

BUTLER, valet, attendant—Position, desired by man with excellent references, some from England. J. E. JONES, 4 Concord, Charlestown.

BUTLER—Young man (24) of good character, thoroughly reliable and with best of personal references. O. LEVON, State st., room 215, Boston. Tel. Fort 2-1000.

CARPENTER (married) desires position on gentleman's country estate with cot and tools, or on a small farm with cot and tools. FRANK HEAD, 74 Camden st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Gentleman giving up for winter desires position for his car, few whom he values highly and will refer to. Address W. L. TERHUNE, Hotel L. Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced (not a driver) desires position in private car, or on a truck; temperate and reliable; will go anywhere. Address C. CLOSSE, 220 South Boston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Age 39, married, residence, Cambridge; \$18. Mention 7800, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX. 2900.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AUFFEUR—Thoroughly confident; open for engagement.

any car; permanent position desired.
Address for interview: N. BINDER, 575
Broadway, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, automobile mechanic (22
married, residence city), good experience
and references. \$12-\$15; mention 7804
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX
2960.

CHAUFFEUR—College boy wants posi-
tion driving, except mornings. State free
employment. **CLARENCE W. THODE**, 31 New-
bury st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, English, temperate, single
man, 30, desires a change; can do
own repairs; good references. **H. E.
CUTTHORPE**, 93 S. Huntington av., Brook-
line.

CHECKING in drafting room (31, mar-
ried, residence Revere), awaits offer; men-
tion 7897 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton; tel. OX 2960.

CLERICAL work wanted by capable
young man (24) where there would be
advancement; good references. **JOHN J. CURRAN**,
135 Longwood av., Roxbury, Mass.

CLERK (38), with opportunity for ad-
vancement; married; good references.
Mention 7887 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton; tel. OX 2960.

CLERK—Hardware or grocery clerk,
shipper and receiving clerk, also weigher
(38, married, residence W. Roxbury; \$12
per week; good references; position
permanent. Mention No. 7881, STATE
FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

COLLECTOR or position of trust; bond
and best references. **WILLIAM D. ALLEN**,
44 W. 12th st., New York City.

COMPETENT MAN wants housecleaning
of all kinds or janitor work. **JOSEPH
FRAZER**, 2 Hingham st., Boston.

CONCRETE WORKER, married, concrete
finisher, 30, 10 years experience. Men-
tion 7883, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st.,
Boston; tel. OX 2960.

COUNTRY YOUNG MAN (19) desires po-
sition as clerk, bookkeeper, or high
school graduate; best references. **WIL-
BUR R. WEBSTER**, 53 Dudley st., Bos-
ton.

DRAFTSMAN (29, single, residence city)
\$12-\$18; graduate of Mt. Hermon, good re-
ferences; mention 7887, STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

DRAFTSMAN AND DESIGNER in
machinery, electrical, moderate pay
wanted. **W. BUTTS**, 99 Cedar st., Bos-
ton; tel. OX 2960.

ELECTRICAL WORK wanted by you-
ng man who has considerable experi-
ence. Advance would consider any simi-
lar work, starting with at least \$12, with
opportunities for advancement. Men-
tion 7881, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 130 Longwood av.,
Roxbury.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by middle-aged
man; will work for room and board; ex-
perience in running and moderating
S. BLADEN, 19 E. Canton st., Boston.

ENGINEER—Colored man with 2nd-class
license desires position on stationary
engine. Mention 7887, STATE FREE EMP.
OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland
st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

ENGINEER (2d cl.)—Age 49, married,
residence Chelsea; \$18. Mention 7887,
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free
to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX
2960.

ENGLISHMAN (22), speaking Span-
ish and Portuguese, wishes to be employ-
ed as runner and switchboard operator;
experienced on both. **JAS. R. DOW**,
1516 W. Newton st., Boston.

ENGLISHMAN, 22, speaking Span-
ish and Portuguese, wishes to be employ-
ed as elevator runner and switchboard
operator; experienced on both. **JAS. R.
DOW**, 1516 W. Newton st., Boston.

ENGLISHMAN (22), speaking Span-
ish and Portuguese, wishes to be employ-
ed as runner and switchboard operator;
experienced on both. **JAS. R. DOW**,
1516 Washington st., Boston.

FISH AND MEAT CARRIER also grocer-
ies, 30, 10 years experience. Mention
7881, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel.
OX 2960.

FOREMAN (tool room), checking, dra-
wing room (31, married, residence Revere),
good references and experience; men-
tion 7897, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
(service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton; tel. OX 2960.

GARDENER (English, 38, married,
family) desires position where others
are employed; good references. **ROBERT AN-
CILL**, Paul Revere rd., Arlington Heights.

3
6, GENERAL MAN desires position in
private family. Brookline preferred; 15 y
with present employer; good referen

Brookline, Mass.

GERMAN, knowledge of English and French desired; position in school or office as teacher, correspondent, etc. BEYERMAN, 516 M. St., Boston.

HANDY MAN on gentlemen's parlors, pleases, reliable man, desires position; JAMES H. BROWN, 100 Franklin St., Boston.

LEWIS T. HOWE, 150 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Boston.

GENERAL WORK about house desired by man; references. MICHAEL McCLELLAN, 240 Shawmut av., Boston.

HORSESHOER, driver and helper at shoe factory, 25 years' experience, 100 Dorchester, \$12-\$15; can accept posts any time; mention 7885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee to find), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOTEL CHEF with steward's experience, age 34, married, 20 years' experience. Mention 7808, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee to find), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

INTERPRETER or correspondent, native French and German teacher, can speak English, French, German, Dutch and Italian; also write same (33, resident office), \$80-\$100 month; good references. Mention 7885, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; Tel. Oxford 2960.

JANITOR, highest references, long experience, all small repairs. THOMAS L. LANE, 100 Franklin St., Boston.

MAN (all-round), desires work in restaurant or family. J. S. WARRE, 111 State St., suite 2, Boston.

MASTER MECHANIC (bleachery, dyeing, etc.), also assistant cotton and worsted mills; \$25-\$30 week; consider a position with insurance company. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

MAN (23), desires to learn real estate business; having insurance experience would like position with insurance company. THOMAS H. ROBERTS, 23 Thibault St., Somerville, Mass.

MEATCUTTER desires employment in grocery and provision store. JAMES SMITH, 1070 Tremont St., Boston. Telephone 3448.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, ELEVATOR—over 19 years, residence Roxbury; age, mention 7892, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee to find), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ORDER COOK or waiter—Young (27), wants position; 8 years' experience as restaurant preferred. GARRAN, Gen. Delivery, Charles Mass.

WINTER desires employment; cell warden or refueling house; first-class references. JAMES GRIFFIN, 74 Fay St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

as porter or general man

or house; references. FRED GARDNER, 257 Albany St., Boston, Mass.
 PORTER (colored) desires position, day or night; good references. DAVID M. BRYANT, 257 Albany St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 COUNTRYMAN (C) wants position in country weekly and job office; careful business; A1 references. Write P. D. LEWIS, 302 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
 PROOFREADER or copy reader desires position with publishing house in Boston or vicinity; 2 years' general editorial work; references. ALGER WEAVER, Fox River, Ala.
 ROUGH CARPENTER AND CONCRETE BLOCK MAKER wants of any kind; references. HOWARD, 129 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 SALESMAN (21, married, residence Roxbury, Mass.) wants position; references. 7000 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S. Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960.
 SECRETARY OR MANAGER wishes employment where intelligence and experience are needed; references exceptional. F. S. SHIPPER, 20 years' experience, P. O. Box 3124, Boston
 SHIPPER (s. e. or d. e. bookkeeper); age 28, 10 years' experience, \$18.00 per week; experience and references. Mention 7000 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), S. Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960.
 SHIPPING ROOM CLERK (or store work)—Age 28, single, residence Worcester, Mass.; 10 years' experience; references. EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 02, 2960.
 STENOGRAPHER (25), experienced, desiring position in office; all work offered; best references. JOHN MITCHELL, Durham St., Boston.
 STENOGRAPHER—Age 36, married, residence Boston, 10 years' experience, \$13-\$18. Mention 7800 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), S. Kneeland St., Boston.
 STUDENT (21, male), Normal Art school, desires employment after school hours or near Boston; all day Saturday. CHARLES BROWN, 445 Summer St., Boston, Tel. 2960.
 TURNER and repairer (plaster, painter, woodwork and Vocation organ) wants employment; references. JAMES J. O'CONNELL, 84 Jaques st., Worcester, Mass.
 WAITER, butler, valet, houseman, chambermaid, etc., desires position; 10 years' experience; references. L. B. JETER, 11 Northampton St., Boston, suite 3.
 WANTED BY WEST INDIA MAN position in office; references. WM. STROUDE, 45 Parial St., Everett, Mass.
 WALTER-BUTLER—Position desired in office; references. E. W. GREENACRE, 26 Buckingham St., Boston.
 WATCHMAKER—Young man, 18 years' experience, wishes permanent position; all work; French clocks, plain or engraved; can take charge of store; A1 references; Virginia. JOHN A. BROWN, 32 PLEASANT ST., Boston.
 WATCHMAN—Competent man (colored) desires position, or would work in office; references. WILLIAM ELSON, 10 Camden St., Boston.
 WINDOW TRIMMER would like work evenings, or would take permanent position; references. EDWARD SMILEY, 11 Rutland Sq., Boston.
 WIREMAN AND ELECTRICIAN HEPPNER (26), will work at any kind of mechanical work; single; residence city; \$10 week; no preferences. Mention No. 7800 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S. Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2960.
 WORK wanted as mason's tender or builder's helper, or by day or hour; good references. W. GLENN, 120 Columbia St., Boston.
 YOUNG MAN (31, single), temperate, desires position on gentleman's family, or as clerk, or in office; references and how work; best references. P. P. FORD, Lawn St., Roxbury, Mass.
 YOUNG MAN (colored), good appearance, wants any kind of work; good houseman; porter or elevator man; will go anywhere. EDWIN JENKINS, 152 Northampton St., Boston.
 YOUNG MAN (20) with 2 years' experience at engraving and in retail shoe business, desires position; references. 75 Central St., Somerville, Mass.
 YOUNG MAN 2 years' experience reporting daily news, wants position. References. J. H. HUNT, Jr., 1173, Gardiner, Me.
 YOUNG MAN (19), educated, well trained, clean-cut, excellent strictly reliable, desires position in business, no talk required; son of clerkman, W. R. ADAMS, 17 Myrtle St., Boston.
 YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (25), well educated, neat and ambitious, wishes to go with some one going to England or South American republic; references. JAS. R. DOW, 1518 E. Newton St., Boston.
 YOUNG MAN (colored) desires position in hotel to learn wood good appearance,

give first two weeks' work for privi-
of learning. F. HINDS, 40 Newcombe
Roxbury Mass.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (22)
tall, neat and ambitious, wis

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ADDRESSER Experienced Protestant woman wishes employment addressing women's day or evening; political work writing of any kind. Address A. M. 108 West Broadway, Roxbury, Mass.

A REFINED LADY wishes situation as companion to elderly lady or needing special care; references. MABEL ARMSTRONG, 171 W. Newton St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wants position; good references; reasonable wages. MABEL MACLEAN, 84 Gainsboro St., Boston.

ATTENDANT—American woman with position with elderly people; references. SARAH HIGGINS, 36 Williams st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER — I wish practical experience desires position in small adult family. Address A. H. MON, 121 Brookline st., Boston.

CAREFUL ATTENDANT—Position wanted by refined, conscientious American woman, capable of making herself useful; permanent home; best references. LUCIE R. ROUGHES, 4 Boston place, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER (d. e.), experienced, stress position with good house, knowledge, salary. E. CULTON, 64 Highland st., Quincy, Mass.

BOOKKEEPING POSITION wanted. Experience \$10 to \$12. EVLYN LOTHROP, 116 Pearson st., West Somerville, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER desired with reliable firm where full position would be appreciated; 5 years in position. MISS L. ADAMS, 94 St. Louis St., Montreal.

CAPABLE WOMAN wishes morning afternoon work, care of apartments, visit laundry home or do day's work. ANNE JOHNSON, 57 Norway st., South Boston.

CAPABLE AND EDUCATED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper or parlour in home where one or more wants. References. Delivery, Bridge St., Conn.

CARTKETER—Woman desires working hours during their homes after evenings. MRS. INA WATERMAN Montello st., Montello, Mass.

CELLIST, just completed summer season, desires winter work. MISS MESSEB, 134 Clifton st., Malden, Mass.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

WORCESTER FESTIVAL OPENS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Presenting Verdi's "Te Deum" and Horatio Parker's "Hera Novissima" the Worcester County Musical Association opened its fifty-fifth annual festival at Mechanics hall Wednesday evening with an orchestra of Boston Symphony men assisting and with Arthur Mees conducting. The soloists in the Parker oratorio were Miss Alma Gluck, soprano; Miss Margaret Keyes, contralto; William Wheeler, tenor, and Reinold Werrenrath, baritone.

The singing of the choir and the playing of the men of the orchestra were smoothly directed by Mr. Mees, and the large audience showed by well-measured applause its pleasure in the performance and its pride in the renowned institution which every year opens the musical season for New England. In dignity and simplicity stands the civic art structure which the people of Worcester in this organization have reared. Rebuilt in late years according to the architectural rule of steel, it rises higher and lets the daylight in more liberally than it did in the days of the masonry arch or in the still more remotely historic days of the spruce beam.

The Worcester chorus is one of the foremost societies that find themselves ready for the public as soon as the vacation time is over. With its autumn concert it challenges the attention of all the oratorio interpreters in the district of which it is the geographical center and sets them thinking on their winter programs. Richmond P. Paine was present at the opening night to get ideas for his work this season with his singers in Litchfield county, Conn. Jules Jordan was there, meditating how he could apply the ideas of Mr. Mees to his per-

formance of "Elijah" this winter in Providence.

Frederick W. Wodell was there with his score of Verdi's "Te Deum," meditating on the fortissimo and pianissimo of his People's Choral Union as compared with those of the Worcester festival chorus. Many without critical intent came from far away just to hear the first notes of the musical year struck. There was a man who came 100 miles from a town which has a small chorus, just to see whether the men and women of Worcester could or could not sing better than the people of his community. Slightly misled by the announcements he arrived on Monday, when the public rehearsals began, and he had to pay his board in the city for two days before the festival really opened.

The work which Mr. Mees has accomplished with the Worcester singers, or they for themselves, is to build the choral tone into a perfectly balanced scheme of color. Or, to state it architecturally, to make the total edifice perfectly trussed, so that its strength is wholly from within. Instead of having one member of the vocal combination holding the main weight and the other members superimposed upon it, he has all four members fast riveted together and has them standing on the ground as a unit.

This condition produces a choral effect entirely different from that obtained by American singing societies of any earlier date. The harmonies in Mr. Mees' readings are not founded on the bass voice. They have not that external massive quality that the old chorus leaders were so fond of bringing out. The voice combinations sound from within. Mr. Mees is evidently applying the musical idea of

the modern Frenchman to his interpretations. The music with him lies below the melody rather than externally upon it.

There is an individuality of success about the Mees interpretation of Parker's "Hera Novissima" that deserves to make Mr. Mees looked to for choral guidance by all New England. He is plainly breaking with the past. He is leading New England choral music to a state of effectiveness that will make communities see that they have the quality of artistic expression right within themselves.

The Worcester chorus takes its modern character largely from the fact that nowadays all women who sing are sopranos and all men who sing are baritones. There was no contralto, tenor or bass in the choral forces that Mr. Mees used for interpreting the eight-part writing of Horatio Parker on Wednesday evening. There were first and second soprano and first and second baritone, and this combination lent itself to that finding of the inner sentiment of the Italian and American harmonies which the old combination of treble, low alto, high tenor and deep bass could never discover.

The freest work in the solo department was done by Miss Keyes. Mr. Werrenrath did creditably for a recital singer who is put into a place where he has not acquired independent mastery. The tenor was supported by an orchestra that is fond of daring voices to make themselves heard above its wood, brass and strings. The soprano, whose name on the program doubtless was the cause to no small extent of the enthusiastic audience, has yet to reestablish the high fame she won a year ago in the American concert field.

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Miss Frances E. Dunham, secretary, Miss Annie Dehan, treasurer, Miss Stella F. Robinson, inspiration committee, Everett Clough, George A. Deans, Miss Phoebe Maxine, Waldo Thomas, Mrs. Helen Haley.

WEYMOUTH

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the Old South Congregational church will serve supper in the chapel this evening.

The Ladies Missionary Circle of the Union Congregational church will meet at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Moar Friday afternoon.

QUINCY

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Washington school met in the school assembly hall last evening.

The Board of Trade met at its rooms last evening. Dock and Waterfront Commissioner Frank F. Crane presented a report on the public dock question.

ABINGTON

The Ladies' Social Circle of the Universalist church served a harvest supper in the vestry Wednesday evening.

The Whatsoever Club of the North Baptist church met at the home of Miss Edith Thomas, Wednesday evening.

RANDOLPH

The Woman's alliance of the Church of the Unity met at the residence of Mrs. S. D. Bradley yesterday afternoon.

BEDFORD

The third annual fair of Bedford grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is held today in the town hall.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual banquet of the Baraca class of the Methodist church will be held Tuesday evening.

HANOVER

The Hanover fire department will hold a social in the headquarters tomorrow evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The October meeting of the Board of Trade has been postponed until November.

ROCKLAND

On Oct. 15 the Y. M. C. A. will inaugurate a week's campaign for funds.

ROXBURY

St. Andrews Methodist church will reopen next Sunday morning.

MARINES READY TO ACT IN NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON—Determined to prevent foreign interference in Central America by extending protection to foreigners as well as Americans in Nicaragua, and at the recommendation of the Nicaraguan government, Rear Admiral Southerland proposes to use his United States marines at once to drive the rebels out of their fortified position on Barranca hill, if they persist in obstructing free communication between the town of Barranca and Managua.

This step has been decided upon as a result of the protest of the British minister at Managua, that his family, now in Barranca, be escorted to the capital through the rebel lines. There is a chance that Zeledon, the only rebel general now in the field, will accept the government's offer of amnesty and lay down his arms.

TO DAM WICHITA RIVER

WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—Advices were received here recently that a deal had been consummated in St. Louis whereby capitalists of that city will join local capitalists in a project which has for years been the desire of the citizens of Wichita Falls—the damming of the Wichita river near here and the irrigation of 200,000 acres of land in the river valley tributary to this city. Operations will begin early in the coming year, surveys of the project having already been made and an estimate of cost prepared.

NEWS BRIEFS

STACKS TO COST \$100,000

KANSAS CITY—The receivers of the Metropolitan railway system are receiving bids for the erection of two new steel stacks at the power house on Second street and Grand avenue. The new stacks will cost \$100,000. They are designed to increase the efficiency of the 40 boilers, each of 504-horsepower. About 900 tons of coal a day are burned under the boilers, besides 1800 barrels of oil.

TAKES NORMAL SCHOOL PLACE

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Samuel W. Brown of San Jose, who was graduated from the educational department of Stanford University in 1907, has been appointed superintendent of the training department of the San Francisco State Normal school. After receiving his degree Mr. Brown attended Columbia, where he received his degree of doctor of philosophy in 1911. For a year he has been head of the education department of the normal school at Lewiston, Ida.

NEW BOAT FOR COWLITZ RIVER

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans are being drawn and specifications compiled for a modern addition to the Willamette and Columbia fleet that will be constructed by the Kellogg Transportation Company and operated from Portland to Cowlitz river points in conjunction with the steamer Joseph Kellogg. It is estimated that four months will be required to complete the vessel. Meanwhile a steamer will be chartered to run with the Kellogg as soon as channel conditions on the Cowlitz permit.

TERMINALS FOR NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Judge Thomas J. Freeman, head of the Gould lines in the South, returned recently to the city from New York, bringing the news that the board of directors of the Texas & Pacific system had promptly furnished the money necessary to purchase all the property contained within the space between Thalia and Terpsichore and the riverfront and Annunciation street, upon which site the Texas & Pacific is to build its great terminals.

OREGON TRACT TO BE IRRIGATED

NAMPA, Idaho—Thirty thousand acres of rich raw land in the vicinity of Nappa, in eastern Oregon, will be brought under irrigation next season. R. W. Purdum, ex-mayor of this city, and a number of other prominent men of this vicinity, have had a corps of engineers in the field along Snake river just above Horse Shoe bend, where they have located an excellent power site and a location for a large storage reservoir. Since it has been surveyed the second time it has been found that the fall will be seven feet greater than was at first considered. The proposed dam will be 26 feet high and back up water 2.8 miles, giving a water surface of 112½ acres.

EDUCATOR RESIGNS POST

PHILADELPHIA—Prof. Alva Agee, who for the last five years has been professor of agriculture extension at the Pennsylvania State College has resigned his position to take up extension work with the New Jersey experiment station in New Brunswick, N. J.

INTERURBAN LINE PLANNED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The proposed electric line from here to Payson seems to be assured. The road will be known as the Interurban railroad of Utah. The preliminary work has been completed. Recently the line was inspected by some prominent capitalists of the East and middle West. It is probable that the bond issue will be \$2,000,000 at least.

MISS GENEVE TO DANCE

Miss Adeline Geneve and her ballet are announced for one appearance at the Boston Opera house on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 16. Miss Geneve will bring a complete company and will be seen in revivals of her most famous dances of former seasons, as well as in a number of novelties.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM

These officers have been chosen for the high school battalion: Captain, Raymond Longmore; first lieutenant, Arthur Van Buren; second lieutenant, James Loughlin; quartermaster, Edward Hill; sergeants, Earl Bockus, Paul Keith, Lester Freeman, John Haley, William Snow; corporals, George Hansell, Herbert Holden, Martin Mullaley, Thomas McDermott, Raymond Davis, William Ahearn, Carl Hedberg, Carleton Martin.

MALDEN

Resolute Rebekah lodge will hold its annual roll call tomorrow evening in Odd Fellows temple.

The Malden Boys Industrial Club has received permission from the school department and the city government to use the Caverly school basement for its quarters.

SHARON

The first meeting of the Fortnightly Club was held at the Baptist chapel, Tuesday afternoon.

The first meeting of the Woman's Alliance was held yesterday in the Unitarian vestry.

ARLINGTON

The Business Men's Association has appointed committees on taxation and public gymnasium. Work on the association's grandstand on Spy Pond field has been started. It will be completed by November.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In continuing to quote extracts from the British papers about the proposed alterations of the rules, we find the greatest objection is to the penalty for lost ball. So many say, and with justice that a really good shot sometimes lodges in a spot within the course and is lost, the hole going with it; whereas a very bad shot indeed is sent out of bounds without the punishment being half so severe. Also there have been cases where the lost ball might have been discovered if the caddy had either paid attention or was less lacking in honesty, while it is no one's fault but our own if a shot is sent out of bounds. Therefore it does seem right that the penalty for the latter offense should be as severe or even heavier for the latter than the lost ball. The proposed alteration is to make them equal. The principal objection seems to be the blocking of the course if after searching the allotted five minutes one has to retrace one's steps. Now for out of bounds could we not lose distance and stroke and in case of lost ball drop another ball as near the spot as possible to where we believe the original ball to be and lose two strokes? This idea does not seem to have occurred to any one else and would about equalize matters without causing the course to be blocked any more than it is at present by people searching for balls. I am not advocating the old rule being altered but merely making a proposition.

The Observer asserts that nearly every writer on the game has condemned the mitigation of the punishment for lost ball. At the least the proposed change will lead to confusion and congestion on the links. The tendency to depart from the principle that once a ball is in play it must be struck by a club to the hole and not touched by the hand is to be deplored.

There is backed up by the World which declares there is too much lifting. "There is little doubt that the modern golfer is being pandered to in every sense of the word. Local rules are far too many in

number, and nearly all of them err on the side of leniency. The permission to lift out of certain difficulties and drop behind without penalty is to be found on the back of nearly all club scoring cards. Why this should be so is not easy to explain. Club committees seem to be under the impression that, so long as a player keeps straight, he should not be punished. As an instance of this, there is a narrow roadway, some eight feet in width, stretching across the fairway of a hole on a certain well-known course a few miles out of London. This road is situated some 160 yards from the tee. The local rule reads: "A ball driven from the tee into the cart-ruts of the road may be lifted and dropped behind without incurring any penalty." This is surely an unwise rule. The art of good golf does not merely consist of hitting as hard and straight as you can, but of determining distance."

Ernest Lehmann adds a historical flavor in the Bystander. The "lost ball, lost hole" penalty has been in force in the code of St. Andrews since 1875. There is a most interesting discussion of the history of this rule in the new book by Messrs. Hilton and Garden Smith, which I reviewed last week. In the earliest extant St. Andrews code, that of 1754, the penalty is the one now proposed; in the 1775 Honourable Company code it is merely loss of a stroke, the player being allowed to play another ball from the place where he supposed his ball had gone. But in the Aberdeen code of 1783 the "lost ball, lost hole" penalty is strenuously emphasized, and Mr. Garden Smith gives good reasons for supposing that this was the true old rule, and that the codes of 1754 and 1775 were a backslide from the old Spartan practice. Be that as it may, the present generation and its predecessor were brought up on the tradition that if a ball was lost the hole was also lost. The arguments in favor of relaxing the rule are founded partly on the practice of the old codes and partly on equity, while the great leniency of the present out-of-bounds rule has added cogency to the arguments of the party of equity.

MELROSE

Results of the recent contest for funds conducted by two teams of Mary J. Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans, will be announced at a meeting tonight in G. A. R. hall.

Mrs. George E. Brown, president of the Everett Y. M. C. A. auxiliary, was the speaker at the first meeting of the Melrose auxiliary yesterday.

LEXINGTON

Minute Man lodge, N. E. O. P., holds its first social of the season this evening in Historic hall.

The town's two hundredth anniversary celebration will be held during the week of June 8, 1913.

At the next town meeting \$1000 will be sought for grading the athletic field.

NEWTON

The Men's Club of Newton Highlands Congregational church meets today at the church to hear George H. Mellen, candidate for Senate on the Progressive ticket, speak.

EVERETT

Engineers of the fire department have purchased 30 fire alarm boxes of the non-interfering pattern, which are to be installed at once.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

E. I. Colpritt and William H. Richardson have been elected auditors of the Baptist church.

WAKEFIELD

The selectmen will act tonight on the petition for a building permit from the W. C. Welch Company of Woburn, manufacturers of japanned leather, who seek to locate a plant on Vernon street.

Mrs. Royal Whitton, one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs and president of the Dorchester Woman's Club, will be the guest of the Kosmos Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon.

CONCORD

The Wilson Club meets this evening in the Richardson block.

Adelbert Messer is the only candidate for the office of state committeeman from the fifth senatorial district.

Mrs. H. C. Rolfe has been elected president of the Middlesex branch of the W. C. T. U.

The Middlesex Northwest Temperance Union will meet in Acton, Oct. 10.

BROOKLINE

Charles L. Chandler post 143, W. R. C., will hold a sale in the G. A. R. rooms Nov. 7.

The driveway on Washington street between the police station and the Public Library is to be closed. Another passageway has been laid out from the Perfect street side of the station.

WHITMAN

The commercial class at the high school has been enlarged and new equipment purchased.

A public library branch has been established at Northville.

The Wilson and Marshall Club will hold a rally next week.

WATERTOWN

Whether the voters will authorize the selectmen to continue the construction of Mt. Auburn street this fall instead of doing work on Arsenal street will be decided Monday evening at a special town meeting.

MEDFORD

The Medford Club will open its year Saturday evening.

Medford Democrats will meet tomorrow evening at headquarters to complete plans for a ratification meeting next week.

NORWELL

The senior class of the high school will hold a dramatic entertainment in Fogg's hall soon.

Work on the new standpipe at Accord pond is well under way and it will probably be completed soon.

MAYNARD

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the Congregational church holds its first meeting this afternoon.

The senior class of the high school will hold a food sale on Oct. 19.

DORCHESTER

The Arcadia Club has elected: President, George R. Cummings; vice-president, Frank Hammon; secretary, Thomas McMahon; treasurer, Joseph McNabb.

READING

Plans are being made at the Baptist church for recreation and gymnasium classes for high school, grammar and primary girls.

HANSON

The Ladies Auxiliary of Monroe camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a series of entertainments during the winter at G. A. R. hall.

MIDDLEBORO

The Christian Endeavor of the Congregational church has elected: President, George A. Deane; vice-president,

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WANTED—A young man in the retail hardware business with some experience. Address W. 46 Monitor Office.

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SITUATION wanted by young woman; sten. or sten. and office assist.; over 2 years' exp.; loop or South Side. S 4, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WOODCUT EXHIBIT
AT ART MUSEUM

Among the especially interesting wood engravings shown in the woodcut exhibition which opened this morning in the print rooms of the Museum of Fine Arts is a map of Europe in the German collection. The map is worthy of study not only from an artistic standpoint but also because it shows the nature of geographical knowledge during the times of the Nuremberg Chronicle. The exhibit, which includes numerous wood engravings from Italy as well as from Germany, will continue until about Dec. 1.

ADMIRAL YOUNG PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Lucien Young, formerly captain of the Mare island navy yard at San Francisco, passed away here Wednesday.

EDUCATIONAL

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

STOCKS BUOYANT AND EXCITED IN TODAY'S MARKET

Heavy Early Buying Causes Sharp Advances Throughout the New York List With Leaders Most Active

LOCALS ARE FIRMER

Traders have been much impressed with the successful manner in which the New York stock market has withstood the test of heavy London selling the past few days. The way in which large offerings of securities were absorbed, it was pointed out, indicates considerable underlying strength. It was believed, however, that supporting orders were filled to a large extent and that naturally some stocks thus bought will be offered later when the market is in better position to take them.

Sentiment this morning was again bullish. Stocks were buoyant at the opening. There was a rush to buy stocks and prices leaped upward in an excited manner. Reading, Union Pacific and Steel made big gains during the first sales and the rest of the list responded accordingly. Amalgamated Copper, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio and St. Paul were strong features.

On the local exchange good gains were made by Superior, Tamarack, Chino, Shattuck and Old Dominion during the first sales.

Stocks continued to improve steadily throughout the first half of the session. Reading, after opening up 1/4% at 174 1/2, advanced above 176 before midday. The second preferred was strong. Union Pacific opened 1 1/4 higher than last night's closing at 174 1/2, and sold well above 175. Steel opened up 1/4 at 79 1/2, and sold close to 80 before midday.

Amalgamated Copper opened up 1/4 at 91, and advanced above 92. Anaconda and American Smelting likewise were higher.

St. Paul opened up a point at 112, and held well its gain. Steel foundries opened up 1/4 at 41 1/2, and advanced more than a point further. Good advances were established by Lehigh Valley Consolidated Gas, the Denver issues, Mexican Petroleum and Bethlehem Steel.

Edison Electric on the local exchange opened unchanged at 27 1/2, and advanced 2 1/2 before midday. Chino opened up 1/4 at 44, and improved a good fraction. Butte & Superior opened up 1/4 at 47 1/2, and sold above 48. The rights were quoted at \$1.35.

The tone continued strong in the afternoon. Advances were made by Baltimore & Ohio, Atchafalaya, Harvester, Mexican Petroleum, Amalgamated Copper and Virginia Carolina Chemical.

LONDON—Afternoon dealings in the securities markets reflected a continued cheerful sentiment although prices moved irregularly, in some cases shading the best.

Domestic issues displayed steadiness but business was restricted by the character of the Bank of England statement. After advancing in the regular session American Railway shares halted.

Grand Trunk left at the top influenced by the earnings. Foreigners and mines displayed firmness and a buying demand for oil shares appeared. De Beers 1/4 higher at 21 1/2. Continental bourses closed firmer.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady unchanged to 6 points higher. Oct. 10.62, Dec. 10.88, Jan. 10.84, @10.85, March 10.95@10.96, May 11.05 @11.06, June 11.08@11.09.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business: Prices easy Middlings 6.31d, off 15 points. Sales estimated 12,000 bales, receipts 12,000, all American. Futures opened easy, 4 1/2 to 7 off. At 12:30 p. m. easier, 5 1/2 to 6 off from previous closing. Oct-Nov. 6.03, Dec-Jan. 5.98 1/2, Jan-Feb 5.99, March-April 6.02.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair, followed by showers tonight or Friday; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers late tonight or Friday; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

Small disturbances central this morning over Lake Superior and the lower Mississippi valley are producing cloudy and unsettled weather. Showers in the northern portions of the lake region and along the Gulf coast. Pleasant weather prevails in the sections east of the Rocky mountains. The lake disturbance will move eastward and this vicinity will be on the southern edge of it late tonight and Friday. The temperature continues low along the Atlantic coast and over the Rocky mountains, but is rising slowly in the Mississippi valley and lake region.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 53.12 noon 53.12

Average temperature yesterday, 49.15-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York.....60 Albany.....58
Buffalo.....58 Pittsburgh.....58
Nantucket.....58 Chicago.....58
Washington.....58 Des Moines.....58
Philadelphia.....58 St. Louis.....58
Jacksonville.....58 Kansas City.....58
Portland, Me.....54

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises.....5:44 High water.....
Sun sets.....3:50 3:50 a. m., 4:15 p. m.
Length of day.....11:39

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated.....	91	92 1/2	91	92 1/2
Am Am Chem.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Assets B & F Corp.....	155	155	155	155
Am Beet Sugar.....	75	75	75	75
Am Can.....	45 1/4	45 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
Am Car Foundry.....	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Am Cities pf.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am H & L pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Lined Oil.....	23	23	23	23
Am Loco.....	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Am Fueling.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Steel Foundry.....	41 1/4	42 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4
Am T & P.....	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4
Am Writing P pf.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Anaconda.....	47 1/4	48	47 1/4	47 1/4
Assets Real Co.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.....	144	144 1/4	144	144 1/4
Baldwin Loco.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
Brinsford.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Can Pac.....	278 1/2	278 1/2	275 1/2	278 1/2
Central Leather.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	85 1/4
Chl & West pf.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chl & St Paul.....	112	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Chl & N. West.....	142	142 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
Chl & N. West pf.....	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	43 1/4
Col Fuel.....	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
Con Gas.....	147	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Con Products.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Denver.....	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Denver pf.....	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4
Edison.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Edison pf.....	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Gen Electric.....	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Gen Motor Co.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Goldfield.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Goodrich.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Gr Nor pf.....	141	141 1/4	140 3/4	141 1/4
Gr Nor Ore.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Guggenheims Ex Co.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Harvester.....	122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2
Insulation.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ill Central.....	131	131	130 1/2	131
Inter-Met.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	62	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Int Marine pf.....	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Kan City.....	29 1/2	30 1/4	29 1/2	30 1/4
Kan & Tex.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Kresge Co.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/4	86 1/2
Lackawanna Steel.....	53	53	52 1/2	53
Lehigh Valley.....	173 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4	173 1/4
Loose-Wiles B Co.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L-W B Co pf.....	91	91	91	91
L & N.....	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Lackey Co.....	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
May Petroleum.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Mex Petroleum Co.....	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
Miami.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
M & St L.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
M St L & S Ste.....	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/4	46 1/2
Nevada.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat Enameling.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nat Lead.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
N R of Mex pf.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N Y Central.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 3/4	117 1/2
N Y Central pf.....	84	84	84	84
Northern Pacific.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Omaha.....	152	152	152	152
Ontario & Western.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Pacific T & T.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Peoples Gas.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
PCC & St L.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
PCC & St L pf.....	117	117	117	117
Reading Steel.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Reading Steel pf.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ray Con.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading.....	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Reading 1st pf.....	89	89	89	89
Reading 2d pf.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Republic Steel.....	33 1/4	34	33 1/4	34
Republic Steel pf.....	92	92	92	92
Rock Island.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Sealed A L pf.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Seas Roebuck.....	214 1/4	214 1/4	214 1/4	214 1/4
Seas-Sheff.....	58	58	57	58
Southern Pacific.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Southern Ry.....	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Southern Ry pf.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
St L & N.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
St L & N pf.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
St L & N pf.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Tennessee Copper.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
The Texas Co.....	126	126	126	126
Third Ave.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Toledo Ry & L.....	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
T S L & N.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
T S L & N pf.....	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Union Bag & P.....	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Union Bag & P pf.....	60	60	60	60
Union Pacific.....	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Union Pacific pf.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
United Dry Goods.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
United Ry.....	33	33	33	33
Un Ry Inv pf.....	62	62	62	62
U S Rubber.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Steel.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Va Carolina Chem.....	46 1/2	47	46 1/2	47
W L & C.....	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
West Maryland.....	59	59	59	59
Westinghouse.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
W & L E.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
W & L E pf.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Woolworth.....	116	116 1/2	114 1/2	116 1/2
Woolworth pf.....	114	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE

August.....\$4,637,784

Net operating.....\$3,087,088

Net operating.....\$3,087,088

Operating income.....\$2,486,248

Operating income.....\$2,486,248

Operating income.....\$2,486,248

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

FAVORABLE EXHIBIT FOR YEAR BY LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

Balance Available for Dividends on Outstanding Stock Nearly Sixteen Per Cent, a Substantial Gain Over Previous Twelve Months

NEW YORK—The pamphlet report of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, has been issued. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	Increase
Operating revenue	\$20,211,788	\$2,218,047
Operating expenses	20,626,327	1,146,504
Net operating revenue	955,461	1,071,543
Outside operating revenue	8,179	48,582
Total net operating revenue	1,022,960	1,120,125
Operating income	1,022,960	1,120,125
Other income	2,436,953	457,274
Total income	3,459,913	1,577,400
Int. rentals & sink fd.	3,459,913	1,577,400
Balance	10,200,353	1,342,784
S. & N. A. R. sup.	629,581	337,345
Balance for div.	9,570,772	1,005,439
Dividends (7%)	4,200,000	1,005,439
Surplus	5,370,772	1,005,439
Previous surplus	31,313,953	3,838,592
Total surplus	36,684,725	4,844,031
Adjustments credits	85,872	113,146
Total surplus	37,230,597	4,957,177
Adjustment debits	100,664	49,440
P. & L. surplus	37,129,933	5,006,617

The foregoing balance available for dividends is equal to 15.93 per cent on the \$80,000,000 outstanding capital stock, as compared with 14.26 per cent in the year previous and 17.35 per cent in 1910. There was a decrease in the bonded debt of the company during the year, amounting to \$805,000, although the capital stock remained unchanged.

During the year expenditures for additions and betterments to road and charged to property investment amounted to \$4,819,586, as compared with \$2,365,292 in previous year. Additions and betterments to equipment for the 12 months charged to property investment totaled \$1,664,199 net, the gross amount of such outlays having been \$3,011,039. The total credit to the balance of reserve for accrued depreciation—equipment—at the close of the fiscal year was \$16,807,270.

The report says: "The reduction of grades on the Henderson division between Guthrie and Henderson, mentioned in previous reports, was completed in the fall of 1911, and trains are now being operated over the improved roadway. The maximum grade opposed to all trains is .6 per cent. "The work on the second track and reduction of grades on the Kentucky division between Covington and Paris, referred to in last year's report, is being pushed rapidly, 25 miles of second track having been laid and ballasted. The grading of the DeCoursey yard is nearly complete and tracks are now being laid. This work will probably be completed by Jan. 1, 1913.

"In order to obtain the lowest practicable grade from the coal fields at the head of the Kentucky river to Cincinnati, and to effect economies in operation of this division, work has been undertaken to reduce grades between Paris and Winchester, a distance of 15.6 miles, to the same rates that have been adopted between Paris and Covington, and to double-track the line. "A new line is being constructed from Winchester on the Kentucky division to Irvine, Ky., on the Louisville & Atlantic division, a distance of 20.26 miles, with maximum grades of 4 per cent opposed to northbound trains, and 5 per cent opposed to southbound trains. Contracts for the whole of this work have been awarded and construction begun. A freight yard is to be built on the Louisville & Atlantic division south of Irvine. Property has been purchased and plans for the yard are being prepared.

"That portion of the Louisville & Atlantic division between Irvine and Beattyville, a distance of 31.6 miles, is to be improved by reducing grades, eliminating timber trestles, improving alignments, widening roadbed, installing heavier rails with crushed stone ballast, and providing ample passing tracks. The maximum grades will be 3 per cent opposed to northbound trains, and 5 per cent opposed to southbound trains. Construction of the roadbed has been commenced.

"A new line is to be constructed from Beattyville, on the Louisville & Atlantic division, to Athol, on the Lexington & Eastern railway, a distance of 9.28 miles, with maximum grades of 3 per cent opposed to northbound trains, and 5 per cent opposed to southbound trains. The right of way is being acquired.

"This company owns all of the capital stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and will advance sufficient amount of capital for that company to construct a line from Mapleswood, on the main stem, second division, to Overton, Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur division, a distance of 10.5 miles, and from Brentwood, on the Nashville & Decatur division, via Lewisburg, Tenn., to the Alabama state line, a distance of 78.8 miles. The maximum grade is 4 per cent in both directions, except for one reach of 6.25 miles against southbound traffic, which is .9 per cent where pusher engines will be used.

"The reduction of grades and construction of second track on the Nashville & Decatur division has been undertaken between Overton and Brentwood, Tenn., a distance of 4.9 miles, and between Athens and Decatur, Ala., 12.45 miles. A new line is being constructed from Athens to the Tennessee state line, a distance of 14.43 miles, to connect with the Louisville Northern railroad. It is expected that this work will be completed by the time that road is finished, thus completing the scheme for 4 per

cent maximum grades from Mapleswood, on the main stem, to Decatur, Ala.

"All of the capital stock of the Tuscaloosa Mineral Railroad Company is owned by this company, and advances have been made to that company for construction of a branch line from Brookwood, Ala., on the Birmingham Mineral division, to Tuscaloosa, Ala., a distance of 17.73 miles. The construction of the roadbed with a terminal yard, wye, and brickhouse at Tuscaloosa, Ala., has been completed, and 12 miles of track laid. It is expected that the road will be completed and placed in operation shortly after the close of the present fiscal year.

"This company owns all of the capital stock of the Wasioto & Black Mountain Railroad Company which has constructed a railroad 70.05 miles in length. The main line extends from Orby, Bell county, Ky., on the Cumberland valley division, to the Cumberland river to Benham in Harlan county, Ky. The construction of this road was commenced in the summer of 1909, and is practically complete, the greater portion having been placed in operation during the present fiscal year. The operations are included with those of the system. The line reaches valuable coal properties in Bell and Harlan counties.

"This company owns all of the capital stock of the Harrison, Knoxville & Eastern Railroad Company, which constructed a branch line from Allingham to Harrison, Tenn., a distance of 17.64 miles. The road was completed and placed in operation on March 15, 1912. The operations are being conducted as a part of the system.

"In September, 1909, the Memphis Union Station Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing passenger terminal facilities at Memphis, Tenn., for the joint use of various railroads. The station was completed and placed in operation on April 1, 1912. The company is owned by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, Southern Railway Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, and this company.

"The litigation mentioned in previous reports in the matter of the acquisition of the Frankfort & Cincinnati railway by this company has been terminated, and pursuant to the judgment of the Franklin circuit court of the commonwealth of Kentucky ceased to operate the Frankfort & Cincinnati railway on June 30, 1912. Commencing with the business of July 1, the railway was turned over to the new owners, whose headquarters are located at Frankfort, Ky.

"This company has acquired all the capital stock of the Lexington & Eastern Railway Company, which owns a line of road from Lexington to Quicksand, Ky., a distance of 96 miles. Shortly after this road was purchased, capital was advanced by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and construction commenced of a line from Dumont, about two miles east of Jackson, extending in a southeasterly direction up to the north fork of the Kentucky river, to the Neon on Boone fork of that river, a distance of 97 miles. There have been 48.3 miles of track laid, extending from Dumont to a point 5.5 miles beyond Hazard, in Perry county. The ruling grades are 3 per cent opposed to traffic moving northward toward Cincinnati and 5 per cent opposed to traffic moving southward to the coal fields of the upper Kentucky river. An assembling yard is being built at Neon at the south end of the line, and a branch extending up Wrights fork, a distance of 4.73 miles, to the mining operations of the Consolidated Coal & Coke Co., is nearing completion.

"When this undertaking is completed, the company will have a line from the Ohio river at Covington to the coal fields at the head of the Kentucky river, with maximum grades of 3 per cent opposed to northbound trains, and 5 per cent opposed to southbound trains, except for one reach of 4 per cent opposed to northbound trains, between Irvine and Winchester on which train loads will be reduced, and a second reach of 1.0 per cent opposed to northbound trains between Jackson and Athol, where pusher engines will be required.

"This company and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company have each acquired an equal number of shares of the preferred and common stock of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railway Company, constituting a majority of the outstanding stock of that company, and under agreement dated Nov. 15, 1911, between the two companies, the operation of the road will be continued as a separate organization. The line extends from Middleton, Tenn., to Mobile, Ala., a distance of 369 miles, from Beaumont to Hattiesburg, 27 miles, and from Ellisville Junction to Ellisville, eight miles. The New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railway Company also has trackage rights over the New Orleans & North-eastern railroad from Laurel, Miss., to a point of connection with the New Orleans Terminal Company in New Orleans, La., a distance of about 138.14 miles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At the annual meeting of Louisville & Nashville stockholders approved the action of the directors in increasing the stock from \$60,000,000 to \$72,000,000.

VARIOUS METHODS FOR RELEASING OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

NEW YORK—The government's decision that it is unnecessary to make any increase in deposits of funds with the banks this fall to assist in the moving of crops is looked upon as an encouraging indication of the country's financial position. The banks have long been preparing for the crop movement and although the demand for funds by business interests is large it is believed that government aid will not be needed.

National City Bank October circular points out methods of releasing government funds employed in the past as follows: One method has been to anticipate interest on public debt. This has never been appreciably effective. Conditions have usually been too acute to be relieved by comparatively small sums set free. The method has generally been employed in conjunction with others.

Another means formerly employed to advantage was to purchase or redeem United States bonds. This was a favorite method 10 and 20 years ago during periods of extraordinarily excessive revenues. It served the double purpose of relieving stringency and of reducing the public debt.

Such purchases were made under authority of an old statute requiring the secretary of the treasury to make investments for the sinking fund when the revenue afforded a surplus. The act was a dead letter, however, except when treasury accumulations were closely related to a short supply of money during crop moving or periods of unusual business activity.

Neither of these methods is so effective as depositing money in the banks. The latter are immediately in touch with the demand for crop moving and much more closely related to it than many of the holders of government bonds. Besides, when the treasury purchases bonds it parts with its funds altogether, and cannot secure their return as is done by withdrawing moneys from bank deposits.

There are other methods of relief. Facilitation of gold imports is one. This is done by making temporary deposits of public funds with banks for the purpose of enabling them to purchase further foreign bills against which gold must be shipped, the banks returning the deposits to the treasury on arrival of the gold.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is moving in a slow routine way, and the market is quiet with a slightly easier undertone, the quotations showing a reduction to 42c, ex-yard.

Rosin—Business is light and unimportant with the limited demand chiefly for the cheaper grades but the tone of the general market is fairly steady and prices are without quotable change. The New York Commercial quotes: Common 6.60, Gen Sam E 6.70, Graded B 6.90, D 6.95, E 7.00, F 7.05, G 7.10, H 7.15, I 7.15, K 7.45, M 7.60, N 8.00, WG 8.50, WW 8.85.

Tar and pitch—Jobbing parcels are finding a moderate consuming outlet with dealers quoting \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.00 to \$4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 38 1/2 to 39 1/2 c. Receipts 665, exports 296, stock 37,188. Rosin firm. Sales 2438, receipts 1591, exports 1836, stock 101,042. Prices: WW \$8.25, WG \$8, N \$7.50, M \$6.65, K \$6.55, I \$6.47 1/2, H \$6.47 1/2, G \$6.47 1/2, F \$6.42 1/2, E \$6.40, D \$6.37 1/2, B \$6.35.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 3d. Rosin, common, 16s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 30s 4 1/2 d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good \$6.10; spirits, machine, easy at 38 1/2 c. Tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine, hard \$3.25, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT LONDON—The following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly report:

	Decrease
Total reserve	£27,802,000
Circulation	£25,353,000
Gold	£8,937,000
Other securities	£4,292,000
Other deposits	£3,975,000
Public deposits	£12,946,000
Government securities	£13,338,000

"Increase. Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 48.70 per cent against 51.40 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 48.70 to 51.50 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £372,830,000 against £242,760,000 last week and £347,289,000 last year.

CLEARING HOUSE New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balance for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$36,651,736	\$26,457,796
Balances	2,513,326	1,521,419

DEMAND FOR IRON CONTINUES BRISK IN CENTRAL WEST

Indications That Many Buyers Will Yet Be in Market for Large Blocks and Furnaces Do Not Crowd Sales

STEEL PRICES UP

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The ease with which prices of steel-making pig iron have risen in the central West and the fact that there is considerable unsatisfied inquiry for such iron still cause interest to center in that market. Valley furnaces have been prompt to ask advances and today \$16.50 appears to be minimum for Bessemer iron. In basic iron sales of 10,000 tons are reported at \$15.50 Valley furnace, while \$16 is now commonly quoted.

The largest sales of the week were made at St. Louis—15,000 tons of southern and 10,000 tons of northern basic. Inquiries from steel foundries in that district call for a minimum of 15,000 tons, with a possible 30,000 tons, Chicago and Valley producers being in competition for this business.

Foundry iron in valley and northern Ohio districts has moved to a higher level; in other northern districts there has been little or no change. An important machinery interest at Pittsburgh has bought upward of 20,000 tons for plants in the Pittsburgh and Cleveland districts. At Buffalo from 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the furnace capacity is sold up to July 1 and some other furnaces on Lake Erie are equally heavily booked.

Conditions are such that furnaces are not crowding sales for next year, indications appearing that a good many buyers will yet be in the market for large blocks of iron. Preliminary returns from blast furnaces for September indicate an increase of at least 10 in the number of active furnaces, but at the same time stocks have gone down and consumption of steel-making iron is at a record rate.

Southern furnaces are making sales at advancing prices; \$13.50 is now minimum for No. 2 iron at Alabama furnaces and sales have been made at \$14.

Finished steel is working toward higher prices. Mills are somewhat reserved in selling for next year. It is plain that a very large tonnage entered for 1912 will be carried over into 1913. Leading Pittsburgh and Chicago interests see practically six months' full operation ahead of them.

It is expected the Pennsylvania rail order total will reach 250,000 tons. Recent orders by the Central of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley amount to 25,000 tons. Inquiries pending for cars, and likely soon to become orders, amount to about 17,000 including 4500 for the Northern Pacific, 5000 for the Pennsylvania and 2000 each for the Erie and the Chicago & Northwestern.

Sales of sheets and tin plates for 1913, following the opening of the manufacturers' books last week, have been considerable, but producers buying their steel in the market are cautious, since the leading steel companies are not selling sheet bars yet for forward delivery. The situation as to semi-finished steel is, in fact, causing some concern. The large interests have been embarrassed this year by their heavy sales to rolling mills; they see now that after their own finishing mills are supplied they will have little for the market in the early months of next year. The scarcity of steel for early delivery is more acute and advances of 50 cents to \$1 a ton have been made at Pittsburgh in the past week. In eastern Pennsylvania sales of open-hearth rolling billets for first quarter have been made at \$28 delivered.

Lake Superior ore sellers are looking for early buying for 1913, and it is not unlikely that a large part of next year's output will be sold before January. Estimates of the advances that will be made upon 1912 prices range from 50 cents to \$1 a ton.

CLEVELAND—Iron Trade Review says. Production last month of coke and anthracite pig iron was at daily rate of 81,201 tons, an increase of 551 tons over August. Total output was 2,436,016 tons, loss of 64,107 tons, due to there being only 30 days in September. Output for first nine months of the year was 21,216,576 tons, a gain of 4,141,437 tons, compared with corresponding period of 1911. A net gain of seven active stocks was made during September.

The year enters upon its last quarter under highly favorable conditions, blast furnace production continued very heavy and is having all it can do to keep up with the demand. Indications of shortage are apparent in some parts of the country, particularly in eastern Pennsylvania. Mills are overwhelmed with specifications and consumers are making contracts for finished materials for delivery into next year for as heavy tonnage and as far into next years as they are permitted by sellers.

UNION CARBIDE CO. CHICAGO—It is said that the earnings of the Union Carbide Company are at the annual rate of about 25 per cent on the capital stock.

PLANS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

International Paper directors have under consideration certain plans which if carried out will mean in all probability a considerable increase over the present fairly satisfactory level of net earnings. Perhaps the most important of these is a project to divert about 15-per cent or 20 per cent of present output from newsprint to the manufacture of specialties. These include tag paper, box paper and the like. The company, like all newsprint producers, is a regular maker of a certain amount of wrapping paper and it also makes perhaps a total of 75 to 100 tons per day of specialties at present.

The plan if carried through would give a production of 300 to 400 tons per day of specialties for which there is a demand greater than the present production and at prices that give a somewhat larger margin of net. Raw materials are of course the same as for newsprint. Only slight machinery changes would be needed to make these different varieties of paper. Probably \$100,000 would cover the total outlay for factory alterations.

International Paper has been able to run through the summer at much greater capacity than any year for the last three or four. Production has regularly held to 1500 to 1700 tons daily and many of the mills have been able to run continuously with abundant water power. The New York mills have for several weeks shut down only on Saturday.

Unlike some of its competitors International Paper is not making plans to increase its output. The management takes the position that productive capacity of newsprint mills is today equal to the demand and that any increase would invite a return of the deplorable conditions of six years ago when paper got below two cents per pound.

POPE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT

The Pope Manufacturing Company reports for year to July 31, 1912, which compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	1911
Income from op.	\$316,877	\$100,230
Other income	316,877	107,929
Total income	633,754	208,159
Losses and exp.	65,287	63,119
Net income	568,467	145,040
Pfd and com divs.	174,500	137,892
Balance	393,967	7,148

"Preferred dividends. President Albert A. Pope, in his remarks to the stockholders, says in part:

"The sales for the fiscal year amount to \$3,734,112, showing net earnings of \$251,290, and there has been charged to cost of operations \$77,082 for repairs and upkeep of plant and depreciation.

Buildings, machinery, tools and equipment have been kept in the best of order and condition and the cost of upkeep charged to operations. Reserves have been set up to provide for possible loss in accounts receivable. Accounts payable, as shown in the statement, are for current invoices which had not matured for payment on July 31.

The inventory has been taken at actual cost and is all current, and directly available for the company's requirements.

PNEUMATIC NET EARNINGS GAIN

Net earnings of American Pneumatic Service Company continue to make a very favorable comparison with 1911. It is understood that for the five months to Sept. 1 the balance of net for the \$6,328.50 second preferred was something more than 100 per cent larger than for the same period last year. Recent strength in the second preferred has reflected the continued betterment in earnings, although the particular occasion is understood to have been the purchase of a block of several thousand shares by a large Boston investor, who bought into the property after careful consideration of the prospects for this issue.

Stockholders of the company at a recent meeting voted to reduce the par of the \$10,000,000 common from \$50 to \$25 a share. This decision insures the "sweetening up" of the balance sheet to the extent of at least \$5,000,000, by deducting that amount from the present book value of patents and good will.

CENTRAL LEATHER

NEW YORK—Central Leather's report for the third quarter is due Oct. 22. It was thought that earning capacity had almost reached its high point, when figures for the first six months of the present fiscal year showed total earnings of \$4,791,300, and a net income of \$2,220,854. These figures will undoubtedly show large increases when earnings for the present quarter are made known.

CITY FIN

ROCK ISLAND CAR LOADINGS CHICAGO—September loadings on the Rock Island, switch cars deducted, were 112,291 cars compared with 110,339 in September, 1911, an increase of about 2 per cent. Grain shipments were 5 per cent larger and coal tonnage about 3 per cent greater, but these gains were offset to some extent by losses in miscellaneous and package freight.

CHILD'S COMPANY FINANCING The Childs Real Estate Company has offered for subscription a second issue of \$300,000 series B 6 per cent 20-year bonds. The first issue amounting to \$200,000 series A was oversubscribed according to a statement made by the company.

MAY OFFER THE REMAINDER OF DEBENTURE BOND ISSUE

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Likely to Dispose of Fifteen Millions Unissued Securities to Provide Funds for Certain Improvements

Provided business conditions continue to improve at the present rapid rate, and if the money market situation is favorable, it is probable that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, before the close of the current year or possibly early in 1913, will offer the remainder of the \$50,000,000 4 1/2 per cent convertible debenture bonds that are now in the company's treasury, to stockholders at par. It will be recalled that \$35,000,000 of the issue has already been distributed among stockholders on the same basis, so that there now remains \$15,000,000 unissued.

The proceeds from the new issue will probably be used in payment for a portion of the double tracking work that is now being carried on on two of the company's divisions, while some of the cash received will be devoted to building additional spurs and feeders to the Puget sound extension. It is understood that a considerable amount of this last mentioned work is to be done this and next year in order that the territory served by the new line may be placed in a position to compete successfully for all business originating throughout the Northwest.

It is argued that the company would have little difficulty in disposing of the remainder of the convertible debentures, as the \$35,000,000 issue which was offered to stockholders last April was nearly all subscribed for, only a comparatively small amount having been taken by the banking syndicate which was formed to underwrite any portion that might not be taken by stockholders. In view of the improvement that the St. Paul is now making to its property, it is a foregone conclusion that it will need more money than will be available in the treasury when the necessity for its utilization arises. At the present time it is understood that there is about \$7,000,000 in hand. But with the large increase in business that is now taking place and which is expected to continue for many months to come, together with the improvement and betterment program that has been mapped out by the St. Paul's management, it is obvious that additional funds will be needed by the road.

At the close of the last fiscal period the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Company owed the St. Paul proper about \$20,000,000 for advances in connection with construction of the line to the Pacific coast. But the St. Paul does not receive cash as reimbursement for this outlay. It is provided that the St. Paul shall take bonds of the subsidiary company at par in payment for advances made. In the near future this transaction will be consummated, and the floating indebtedness of the Puget Sound company wiped out.

It is stated that business conditions throughout the territory served by the St. Paul are improving rapidly. Traffic is moving in large volume and a generally good feeling prevails throughout the Northwest. There has been a very noticeable picking up in the lumber trade and the St. Paul is handling all the lumber traffic that it can find cars for. Grain is moving freely and it is predicted that the largest tonnage of all classes of freight in the history of the company will be moved over the lines this year.

CHICAGO & ALTON NEW YORK—Chicago & Alton has filed \$20,000,000 mortgage running to E. F. Swinney of Kansas City and United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York as trustees for refunding and improvement bonds to be issued as needed.

Consequently it is expected that earnings will exceed any other fiscal year.

But common stockholders expect no change in the dividend rate next January as it is almost a certainty that, even should earnings show a return on the junior issue at the rate of more than 7 per cent per annum during the first six months, the present 5 per cent rate will not be altered. What will be done six months from that time, however, is impossible to state, although the exhibit of earnings for the current fiscal period will undoubtedly act as a determining factor.

At the present time there appears to have been a lull in connection with the new proposed terminal that is to be constructed by the St. Paul, Burlington, Chicago & Alton, Pennsylvania and "Panhandle" companies at Chicago. It is understood that the question has not yet been decided as to whether the Chicago & Alton will be called upon to pay the same amount of interest charges for use of the terminal as the other companies. Chicago & Alton maintains that, by reason of the fact that it will not utilize as much of the new terminal's capacity as the other lines, it should not be called upon to pay as large an amount of the construction charges as the other roads nor as large a proportion of fixed charges. Just how this matter will ultimately be disposed of is impossible to state.

When this new station and terminal are completed the five roads mentioned will have increased their facilities and operating efficiency to a considerable extent. The new undertaking will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000 and will be financed through the formation of a terminal company that will issue bonds to provide the necessary funds. This new terminal company will be jointly owned by the companies mentioned above and fixed charges on its bonds will likewise be divided among them.

MEXICAN ROAD'S YEAR'S RESULTS

The National Railways of Mexico reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 (Mexican currency), gross earnings of \$61,987,197, operating expenses, \$39,279,345, and net earnings \$22,707,852. Taxes, rentals, etc., amounted to \$1,524,438 and pending charges on account of repairs, replacement of equipment, etc., to \$1,400,000, leaving a balance from operation of \$20,827,414. Total income was \$21,888,033, and after deducting the interest on funded debt, equipment trusts and notes payable, aggregating \$10,403,457, there remained a surplus for the year of \$2,484,576, bringing the total profit and loss balance to \$3,046,500.

Deductions from this total were \$124,229, representing 5 per cent of the net profits transferred to the reserve fund; the dividend on the first preferred stock \$2,306,632, and \$367,032.

CHICAGO & ALTON

NEW YORK—Chicago & Alton has filed \$20,000,000 mortgage running to E. F. Swinney of Kansas City and United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York as trustees for refunding and improvement bonds to be issued as needed.

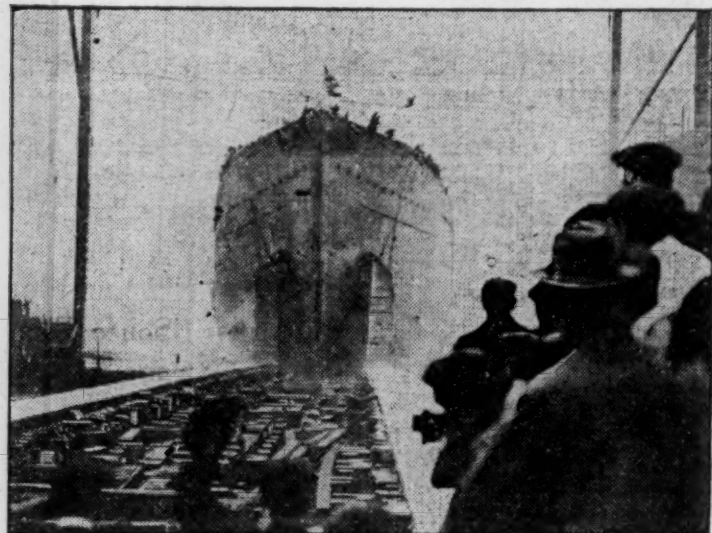
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holds to its purpose to be always clean and dependable in all its contents. The latest scandal, the day's crime, the morbid details of unforeseen and untoward happenings are never mentioned in this newspaper. The MONITOR features in strong and pleasing fashion the day's events of the world which all refined and intelligent readers whatever their station or occupation want and need to know. The MONITOR'S English is graphic without being flippant or bizarre; its news, make-up and

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

LAUNCH OF NEW DREADNOUGHT
GIVES BRITAIN 27 IN FLEET

(Copyright by the Liverpool Courier and Express)

H. M. S. Audacious, being launched from Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Company's yard at Birkenhead

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The launch of the Audacious means the addition of the twenty-seventh dreadnought to the British navy. The ship belongs to the King George V. type.

She has a displacement of 23,000 tons, a length of 555 feet, while her beam width is 89½ feet and her draught 27½ feet. Her engines are of 31,000 shaft horsepower and she is to be installed with Parsons turbines driving four propellers at a speed of 21 knots. Her main armament consists of 10 13.5 guns mounted in pairs in barbettes, with which she will be able to develop a broadside fire of 12,500 pounds. Her anti-torpedo boat armament will consist of 16 4-inch guns.

She is the first vessel launched from the improved yards of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. at Birkenhead, where the first iron steamship was constructed and where the famous No. 290 (the Alabama) was also built. The ceremony was performed by Lady Lytton who severed the ropes with a silver axe, at the same

time christening the ship the Audacious. The name brings back into the navy that of one of the most famous of Nelson's fighting ships. The first Audacious was a 74 gun ship built in 1785, which fought the famous action with the rear ship of the French squadron on the twenty-eighth of May, when Lord Howe was working his fleet into action for the victory ever since known as "the glorious first of June." The French ship captured by her was the Revolutionary of 110 guns.

In 1797, the Audacious made up one of Nelson's fleet at the Nile, where she forced the Conquerant of 74 guns to surrender almost at the beginning of the action. Later she was employed under Lord Keith in the Mediterranean, between 1800 and 1810, and was finally broken up in the year of Waterloo. The name was revived in 1869 in the third class battleship built at Glasgow; this ship is now a training ship at Portsmouth but the name was changed from the Audacious when she was put to this use.

NEW SOUTH WALES
METHODISTS CARE
FOR IMMIGRANTS

The following information is supplied by the office of the agent-general for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—From Jan. 1 to June 30 of this year 2498 selected emigrants from Great Britain arrived in New South Wales, while the nominated emigrants numbered 4903. The agent-general for New South Wales, T. A. Coghlan, expects that by the end of the present year 2000 more selected emigrants will have reached New South Wales, together with 8000 more nominated emigrants.

The premier of New South Wales, Mr. McGowan, has just officially opened a home for male emigrants established by the Methodist church at Circular quay, Sydney, the disembarking place of emigrants to the state. This makes the third home of the kind the Methodists have established in Sydney, one for women and children and two for men. These homes are really "resting places," or temporary shelters for emigrants on their first arrival in a strange land, pending their departure for the situations in the country that have been secured for them. The Methodist officials at these homes also provide the emigrants with any information they require, and help the new arrivals to feel at home during the first day or so in a strange city.

The New South Wales government contemplates the erection of a similar "resting place" on a much larger and more general scale.

LEGAGNEUX RISES
TO 5720 METERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Legagneux has beaten the altitude record of 5000 meters attained by M. Garros, by ascending to an altitude of 5720 meters. M. Legagneux started from Issy-les-Moulineaux in a Morane-Saulnier monoplane fitted with a Gnome engine, and it is understood that he would have attained an even greater altitude had he not been prevented by fog from climbing higher. M. Legagneux ascended the first 1000 meters in 2½ minutes, 2000 meters in 7½ minutes, 3000 meters in 12 minutes, and the total 5720 meters in 45 minutes and 2 seconds. When he started the weight of the aeroplane was 9 cwt., and he carried with him 15½ gallons of petrol and 4½ gallons of oil. The descent was accomplished in 10 minutes.

EARL MANVERS TO SELL

(Special to the Monitor)

DERBY, England—Earl Manvers has notified his tenants that he intends to dispose of over 3000 acres of his estate in Northeast Derbyshire by auction.

APPLES GO TO BUENOS AIRES

(Special to the Monitor)

FAVERHAM, Kent, England—Owing to the increasing demand for English apples, 150 cases were recently shipped at Southampton for export to Buenos Aires.

OVERSEA VISITORS
TELL IMPRESSIONS
OF MOTHER COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The subject for discussion at a dinner of the Atlantic Union given lately at the St. James Palace hotel was the impressions of the mother country.

Sir John Cockburn presided, and among those present were Dr. Gray Bolton, Philadelphia; Colonel Mallarky, Australia; Mrs. Cross, New Zealand; Mr. Bradfield, South Africa; A. Watson Hutcheon, Buenos Aires, and many other prominent men representative of all sections of the British race. Sir John Cockburn said that the meeting was for the interchange of impressions between one and another, and its result would be to narrow the oceans which now divide the countries. The visitors were especially invited to express their views concerning England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Professor De Sumichrast said that England was the mother land not only of her own sons, but of America. Difference of habitation and locality, another American speaker remarked, may exist without damage to the true spirit of unity, and hinted that a dividing line might exist even within the limits of a country itself which yet meant nothing from a national point of view.

Mrs. Cross spoke of the great loyalty of the people of New Zealand to the King and Queen, and touched upon the orderly and good humored demeanor of a London crowd, which she had witnessed on the occasion of the King going through the streets to a command performance at the opera.

Colonel Mallarky thought Ireland a beautiful place to look at, and remarked upon the garden-like appearance of England, which interested him immensely. Miss Mallarky, who came from Sydney, paid a tribute to the maid servant of England, who she declared was more respectful, and obedient to rule, than the Australian in a like position.

An Ulsterman, Dr. Gray Bolton, now resident in Philadelphia, assured the gathering that England's best friends in America did not want to see any separation either of the union of the British Isles, or of the mother country and the Dominions.

BERLIN EXPERTS
LIKE SYSTEM IN
LONDON SUBWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Some members of the Berlin railway commission visited London recently with a view to studying the underground system, in order that they might obtain all possible information which might be of assistance in view of the electrification of the Berlin circle and suburban lines which it is believed will take place in the near future.

The members of the commission are loud in their praise of the signalling system and the handling of the trains, especially on the district and metropolitan lines, and it is understood that a number of appliances will be borrowed for the use of the Berlin lines.

COUNCIL MAY NAME FOR NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

MIDDLESEX, England—In the scholarship scheme submitted by the Middlesex county council, they report that an arrangement has been entered into with the admiralty by which they may nominate candidates as boy artificers in the navy. There is to be no competitive examination.

WORKMEN IN FRANCE
BUY PARK IN ORDER
TO BUILD COTTAGES

This Cooperative Purchase Stands Out as One of Ways in Which Desire for Good Cheap Homes Is Being Met

PROBLEM IS HARD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The plan that has for some years been slowly developing in France, for providing cheap model dwelling houses for working men, is now making rapid progress.

The recognition that the class which is badly housed is largely the one from which the undesirable citizen is produced, had forced the public authorities themselves to take some definite remedial action. The difficulty that a workman with a family of more than three children has in finding a decent dwelling in Paris within his means has lately become greater than ever, for the landlords have made a definite set against letting their houses to large families.

Some time ago the municipality of Paris formulated a scheme involving an expenditure of 200,000,000 francs in the erection of cheap dwellings for working men and some 1100 of these houses which will provide accommodation for 12,000 people at a cost of 30,000,000 francs, are already in course of construction.

Workers Initiate

The latest innovation in this direction is especially interesting, as it is due, as recently explained in The Christian Science Monitor, to the direct initiative of the workmen themselves.

The Review Art et Decoration for September announces that the Chateau de Draveil has been purchased by a cooperative society of workmen numbering 400, who have subscribed among themselves no less than 600,000 francs. In the park surrounding the chateau, which is beautifully wooded and belongs to the celebrated period of Le Notre, some 400 cottages are shortly to be constructed, care being taken that none of the natural beauties of the park are damaged.

The principal sites in the grounds are to be reserved as open spaces available for the use of all members of the colony and the chateau itself is to be used as a common or city hall. In the outbuildings are to be installed shops supplying all food and other ordinary needs of the colony. Already there has been opened a cooperative restaurant where may be found congregated every Sunday those members of the new organization who have in view the refection of cottage sites, the sole topic of conversation being details of the construction of their future homes.

Paris Problem Difficult

The provision for Paris itself of cheaper and better dwellings is a difficult matter from many points of view, but the city authorities are now seriously trying to overcome the obstacles. The architects of the municipal authorities have on hand the designing of three different classes of houses, for large, medium and small families. The sites available for this purpose are very limited and can only be selected from land belonging to the municipality or from the large open spaces that will shortly be available as soon as the fortifications have been demolished.

In the past the garden-cities' development has been handicapped here by many difficulties. The enormous rise in the value of land in the suburbs of Paris has proved an almost unmountable difficulty to non-municipal initiative, while any initiative on the part of the workmen themselves in this direction has hitherto been out of the question.

In many parts of France the building laws have constituted an absolute block to the building of modern workmen's dwellings, since they fix the maximum number of occupants so low as to prevent the possibility of an adequate return to the owner on the capital employed. In addition to this the great increase in the cost of labor and material during the last few years has been sufficient to stop all individual enterprise.

Garden Cities for Workers

The first of the garden cities in France was built in 1906 at La Roche near Vougaucourt, and the following year a large colony was established at Longines near Valentigney for the workmen at the Peugeot factories. Others were constructed later at Audincourt, Longueville, Belfort, Exincourt, Bethoncourt, Montbéliard, Colombier-Fontaine, Sochaux, Beaumont et Feschies, Blagny, Grignan, Nancy, Epinal and at Thon-les-Vosges. All these owe their existence to the individual initiative of wealthy employers who were interested in the provision of suitable dwellings for their workmen. Altogether there exist in France now some 22 of these garden-cities, all more or less designed with a view to avoid monotony. They all possess large open

RICH GROUND RENTS
ARE CRITICIZED BY
MR. OUTHWAITE, M. P.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting held in St. Pancras, Mr. Outhwaite, M. P., stated that the Duke of Westminster drew a million a year in ground rents from London alone. This meant that he owned £25,000,000 in land values.

He contended that the great services, such as education, poor relief, etc., are financed in an absolutely unjust way and that localities least able to bear the burden have the heaviest burden cast upon them. He also drew a parallel between the amount paid in taxes by cottagers in Hanley and the Duke of Westminster and stated that if the duke were taxed in the same proportion he would have to contribute £300,000 in taxation on land values. That was where the shifting of the burden would take place if ground values were taxed.

The Duke of Norfolk was another peer who drew an enormous income from the industries of cities. He received from Sheffield £150,000 a year in ground rents and he also drew another vast tribute from the Strand to the extent of a quarter of a million in ground rents. This, Mr. Outhwaite declared, enabled him to allow his acres in Sussex to lie idle, but the moment the land was tapped by means of the tax on its value he would begin to consider that he had better put the rural acres to the very best use.

The object of this meeting, which was held in the Working Men's College in Cromwell road, under the auspices of the Central Progressive Committee, was to inaugurate a Progressive campaign in connection with the coming borough council elections and a resolution in support of the Progressive policy was passed unanimously.

QUEENSLAND BUTTER WINS WAY

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Urged by the success achieved by Queensland butter in the colonial competitions at the last few shows of the Dairy Farmers Association, no less than 24 Queensland factories decided to compete at the Royal Agricultural hall, Islington, London.

BANKER CALLS CHINA
LOAN BASIS MODERATE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

HONGKONG—So much has been heard of late about the international group of bankers with their respective governments at their backs endeavoring to force upon China a loan far in excess of the country's needs, a loan which would place China under such financial obligation to Europe as would threaten her autonomy, that the statement of the chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation made at the annual meeting of shareholders denying this and explaining the actual facts of the situation, is of considerable interest.

It has already been stated in the British House of Commons that "the initiative in this matter lies with the Chinese government, and only that amount which is actually requested by them will be advanced by the financiers." It was further stated that far from the autonomy of China being in any way threatened by the conclusion of the loan its whole object was to enable her to establish a stable administration and to consolidate her position. The position is this: If money be borrowed, it should be on proper terms, terms which insure the safety of the capital, and so avoid all political complications.

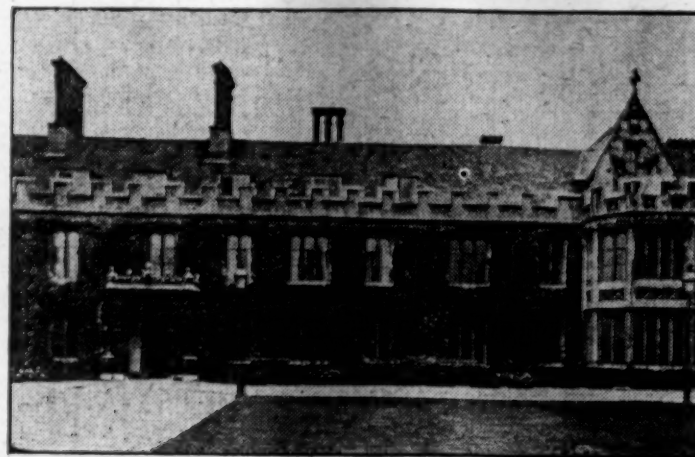
Charge Is Denied

This point of view was emphasized by E. Shiel, the chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who also affirmed that the statements disseminated by "newspapers of standing" to the effect that the international group of bankers were attempting to force on China enormous sums without regard to her financial circumstances or ability to pay, were "a gross misrepresentation of the facts." That, however, is not to say that China would get without question as large a sum as her statesmen might be inclined to ask.

"I am in a position to state," said the chairman of the bank, "that the groups have not ceased to urge a policy of retrenchment and of such assiduous development of her internal credit and resources as will enable her to restrict present foreign borrowings to the lowest

spaces reserved for the joint use of occupants, and have spacious squares and children's playgrounds. The cottages themselves are nearly all built with a south aspect and with large window space insuring the maximum amount of air and sunlight to every corner of their interiors.

The new initiative shown by the workmen themselves at Draveil is adding greatly to the impetus of the movement and bringing nearer the realization of the idea formulated by Frantz Jourdain, who said "Beauty should enter into the homes of the working classes and into the whole of the social life of the workers. It ought, in fact, to be present in every detail of existence."

KING GEORGE USES HISTORIC
TRINITY DURING MANEUVERS

(Reproduced by permission)

Trinity College, Cambridge, which contains rooms built by Thomas Neville, master from 1593 to 1615

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—The King made his headquarters during the maneuvers at Trinity. It is perhaps the first time since Charles I. made his headquarters, during the civil war, in Merton, Oxford, that a great college has been put to such a use.

At Trinity the King found himself in historic surroundings. The rooms he occupied were in that part of the college built by Thomas Neville, who was master from 1593 to 1615. Neville succeeded Whitgift, who became archbishop of Canterbury, and he was sent by Whitgift to meet James I., on his accession, in order to sound him as to his attitude towards the English church. In the dining room which the King used, the portraits of these two masters are hung.

The King's bedroom is known as the "Queen's room," a title which it has enjoyed ever since Queen Anne rested there, though she did not sleep there, during a visit to the university. Of it is a dressing room known as the duke's room, and so called supposedly after Anne's son, the young Duke of Gloucester. In 1847 these rooms were used by Queen Victoria and the prince consort and, later on, on two occasions, by King Edward when Prince of Wales.

The large drawing-room, close by the King's bedroom, is known as Henry

VIII's room, from the full length portrait, by Lucas de Heere, which hung there until it was transferred to the college hall a few years ago. In it there may still be seen a full length portrait of Elizabeth, a small one of Queen Mary, as well as those of Sir Edward Coke, Francis Bacon, Newton, Galileo, Luther, the younger Pitt, Spencer Percival, and Romney's painting of the Duke of Gloucester.

The room itself is beautifully proportioned and lit by two large oriels. Here Queen Anne probably knighted Sir Isaac Newton, and here Queen Victoria held a drawing room during her stay. Over the fine Elizabethan fireplace is a quaintly painted stone overmantel, bearing the Tudor royal arms and those of Neville, the founder, in addition to those of the chapter of Canterbury of which he was dean.

The large drawing room has a small one opening out of it, with a staircase at each end leading to the dining room below. This dining room and the two adjacent bedrooms, on the ground floor, have been used by the judges during the assizes from the time of Sir Edward Coke.

Amongst the best known visitors to Trinity lodge in the olden days was the younger Pitt during the years he was member for the university. He himself had been an undergraduate at Pembroke, but he was a friend of Mansel, the master of Trinity.

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VICTORIA SHOWS
NEW FACTORIES

The following information is supplied by the office of the agent-general for Victoria, in London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The agent-general for Victoria has received from the government of the state copies of a return giving statistics in regard to manufacturing in Victoria, which shows that in the year 1911 the number of factories in the state was 5128 compared with 4873 in 1910, employing 111,948 persons as against 102,176 in the previous year. The amount of wages paid in 1911 was £28,911,019, compared with £27,600,932 in 1910.

SOUTH AFRICAN OUTPUT GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—The mineral output of the South African Union for 1911 was valued at £47,679,294, as compared with £43,674,249 for 1910.

THE HOME FORUM

MODERN DAY ROMANCE OF THE ROSE

IN Puccini's opera "La Boheme" occurs a scene where Mimì, the young girl who makes artificial flowers for a livelihood, describes her daily round. She tells about her little work room, white and lonely, high among the roofs of the city, where she sees only the sky. She sings:

"There grows in a vase beside me a rose. Leaf by leaf I study it. How lovely it is—the perfume of a flower! But the flowers that I make, alas—they have no fragrance."

Here is a graphic picture of thousands of flower makers in Paris. The love of flowers is in them, the sensitive response to beauty. The little sketch here intimates that the flower which Mimì makes lacks the charm of the living rose only in fragrance and the following description of how artificial roses are made in Paris would seem to bear out Mimì's naive story. The account is from a letter by Edward Bok to the New York Times, answering the question whether, in the new movement to have American fashions for American women, the milliners' and dressmakers' materials would also have to be of American make. Mr. Bok says that American merchants must take time and pains to come up to the Paris standards before women will accept their work. Mr. Bok writes:

"I can best explain what I mean by a recent actual instance. I wanted to introduce, for millinery purposes, a rose that was not procurable in the market. It was a silky reproduction of a rose called the 'Soleil d'or' rose ('Golden Sun'). Its colors are perhaps the most beautiful of any rose that grows; a wonderful combination of yellow, orange, salmon, and pink. I gave the commission to reproduce this rose in silk to two manufacturers; one in Marseilles and the other in New York.

The French manufacturer engaged an artist, a woman, and for two weeks she watched the growing of a bush of these roses, and the peculiarity of the droop of its petals. Then, when she felt she had adequately studied the rose itself,

she made a sketch of it, in full color, in the garden seated by the rose bush. Then she bought a bush of the rose in full bloom and delivered it to the manufacturer, with her sketch. The manufacturer bought six rose bushes, and as the flower went through its process of manufacture it was invariably with the actual rose before the worker. After three months the rose was produced, and I have never seen a more beautiful and tasteful artificial rendering of a rose. It was as near to its natural color, and in its curious petal habit, as silk and

Heaven

The following lines are from the pen of George Herbert, the poet:

O, who will show me those delights on high?

Echo—I.

Thou Echo, thou art mortal; all men know:

Echo—No.

Wert thou not born among the trees and leaves?

Echo—Leaves.

And are there any leaves that still abide?

Echo—Bide.

What leaves are they? Impart the matter wholly.

Echo—Holy.

Are holy leaves the echo, then, of bliss?

Echo—Yes.

Then tell me, what is that supreme delight?

Echo—Light.

Light to the mind: what shall the will enjoy?

Echo—Joy.

But are there cares and business with the pleasure?

Echo—Leisure.

Light, joy and leisure; but shall they persevere?

Echo—Ever.

"The old accenting of this word is shown here, as persev'er."

Everything in life is not a mystery. It is open to us all to do our daily work with a single mind, to be patient amid the reverses of life, to be thoughtful in the discharge of our family duties, and to be self-denying. Duty at any rate is no mystery, and it is grotesque that a man should proclaim that he cannot believe the most profound truths when he is making no honest effort to keep the plainest commandments.—John Watson.

PUBLIC GARDENS ON PRAIRIE



GALT GARDENS, in the center of Lethbridge, Alberta, Can., were converted from a windswept bit of prairie land on Feb. 1, 1912, into a model public garden with transplanted trees, granolithic walks and flower beds by Aug. 1, 1912. The popularity of the benches is shown by the photograph.

ENDURING AFFECTION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOHN tells us, "God is love." When we reach the illumined understanding of the world of meaning contained in these three words, we shall be satisfied. Jesus rebuked the limited material sense of love entertained by the majority of mortals. He said that Moses allowed divorce among the Israelites because of the hardness of their hearts, but that it was not so from the beginning. The more spiritual sense of affection makes mankind tender-hearted and faithful. In her message for 1902 to The Mother Church (page 18) Mrs. Eddy says: "No estrangement, no emulation, no deceit, enters into the heart that loves as Jesus loved. It is a false sense of love that, like the summer brook, soon gets dry. If there is lack of faithful and unselfish affection in any case it is because that human consciousness needs to be enlightened and lifted higher, above the material and merely personal."

Christ, Truth, is ever with us, no matter what the experience is, or the human need. No matter how impossible of solution any problem may seem to be, if we learn the nature of God, divine Love, and steadfastly seek the spiritual view-

point, refusing to accept as real or true anything which is unworthy of man in God's image, and know and keep on knowing that pure, unselfish, unfeeling affection is the reflection, in some degree, of divine Love, which is omnipotent, then we cannot fail to be victorious. Jesus said, at an hour when even his chosen friends were about to forsake him, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." If we dwell in God, and lift others into the same loving Mind, wherein could there be any sense of separation? He who knows, even in a measure, divine Love, knows bliss and peace and is satisfied.

Sometimes we find a human heart so hardened by false ideals that it seems almost impossible to awaken, at present, any lasting response. But, as the sun shines alike upon the just and the unjust, so will the impartial, redeeming love of God shine and continue to shine upon every benighted mortal until, through suffering or through spiritual awakening all become unselfish, responsive and radiant with love. To Jesus, who knew that God is Love, and who sought love at its fountain head and drank deep and long instead of confining his draughts and bestowals to the limited channels of human hearts, to him Love was universal, eternal, ever-present.

The "fowls of the field," the "fowls of the air," and the children of God were to him radiations of and special messengers from the great heart and source of all true love. Every one who did his will of his Father in heaven, was his "brother, and sister and mother." He could not be divorced from Love nor from his manifestation in man because his affections were pure, constant, selfless, and reflected the healing Truth. Although he had not "where to lay his head," he was not homeless nor lonely because he knew that man's dwelling place is in divine Mind, in the Father's house where there are many mansions, and he was ever, in truest hospitality, welcoming to this house all of those who "labor and are heavy laden." It is just this same sweet ministry of Love which Christian Science has brought to mankind today. Christian Science is opening for each and all as sons of God the heavenly doors to the realm of divine Mind, where we may find health, understanding, happiness, abundance and protection now and always and a sweet unity with our brother man such as we have never before known.

Although Jesus was tenderly solicitous of his mother at the foot of the cross, yet Jesus grieved not over material separation, because he knew so well, as we must also know, that there is no separation in divine Mind, where God's children forever dwell as fixed as the steadfast stars. "Unity is a quality of Soul not of matter. Those who consciously dwell in divine Mind, Love, are lovely and lovable, just as the prism when placed in the sunshine receives and gives forth all the hues of beauty and light. Every material, limited and false sense of affection must sooner or later so broaden and rise out of itself as to look with clearer vision, and to reflect true loving-kindness and be at peace with God and man."

St. Paul had a very high, true concept of human love. He writes in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, according to the Revised Version, "Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil; rejoiceth not in unrighteousness, but rejoiceth with the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things; hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth." This true sense of love helps us better to understand our Master, our true selves, and our fellow man in God's image. Before his crucifixion Jesus said, "I go to prepare a place

for you . . . that where I am, there ye may be also."

There is no hint of separation or sadness in these words, but every assurance of enduring affection and unity. We may safely rest assured that infinite divine Love, the source and cause of all true affection, will never read our hearts by taking the sunshine of true friendship out of our lives, but will help us to be better friends. The seeming lack of affection is due solely to materiality. We also may rest assured that the same love which brought friends together, if it be pure and good enough to endure, will draw them together again and again in an ascending scale of mutual appreciation, understanding, and helpfulness.

It is not significant and wonderfully comforting that the last words which Jesus impressed upon his friends and followers were, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." There was no shadow of sorrow and parting in the ascending consciousness of our Master, nor of his disciples, for we read in the last of Luke's gospel that they "returned to Jerusalem with great joy." There never has been and never can be in reality any separation in divine Love.

VACATION OF A GARDEN LOVER

A LADY who is going off by herself for a vacation has decided to move from place to place and see all the prettiest gardens she can find. So, writing of her as the Hollyhock woman, some one in the Chicago Post says:

It was thrilling not to know where one might lay the head for the night. A genuine tramp always has the haystack or a barn loft, but a woman somewhat careful of her abiding place is not satisfied with the unkempt. The Hollyhock woman watched the passing landscape each afternoon as the sun sank in the west. The decision must be made the instant a picturesque village came in view, and the first stopping place nearest it the destination. It is remarkable how many attractive villages flew by early in the day and how many places appeared that looked as if they offered quiet and contentment.

As the afternoon of the first day out from the city drew near its sunset, a banner of blue and the reddest gold seemed flung out from behind a clump of trees on the edge of an insignificant township. "That is my rest for the night," she cried exultingly to herself, and saw that in another half hour the train would halt. She could not conceal her eagerness to get away from the world of the busy station and country drivers were as eager to offer their aid. Back to the village she went, searching the fields for the yellow and blue, and finding it as gay as it had seemed under the slanting rays of the sun. What was it but a veritable hedge of larkspur and at its feet French marigolds and calendulas? As one might have expected, there was a sunbonneted woman with shears, clipping the faded blossoms and leading the larkspurs to blossom beyond their season.

The next night she stopped perforce at an Ohio town, buried in the hills not far from a rushing river. No garden had caught her eyes, but as she wandered out into the edge of the country to meet

the gloaming, she met a man, tying fluttering red strings to shrubs and rank plantations of overgrown plants.

"I dig them up by and by, when it is safe to move them. As the sap goes down they fall asleep, and when they wake the dogwood, acacia, tulip trees and wild iris find themselves in gardens where they are cared for," he explained. "I mark the plants I want with red strings. When the leaves have fallen cannot recognize them all."

Debussy's "Soirée Dans Grenade"

It is a vivid picture of a night carnival in Spain. Here, if anywhere, was a chance for the portrayal of strongly human and material elements. One can imagine how Richard Strauss would have done it. We should have had a noisy crowd, full of character and broad humor; loud laughter and whistlings—a vivid genre representation. Debussy attains to a vividness at least as strong, by the exact antitheses to these elements. There is no humor, no human character; we are unconscious of the presence of human beings, except in so far as their passage provides movement, sound and color. The colors, though full-toned, are blurred and mistily inter-fused. There are no solid forms, only lines—tall, perpendicular lines and great sweeping curves, a sense of tense rhythm and elan, and a sense, too, of the tragic regret which always underlies such scenes of vivid, momentary joy. A passing mandolin is the only hint we get of a separate human presence. . . . You can no more imagine Debussy writing national, crowd-stirring music than you can think of Yeats as poet-laureate—Atlantic.

Never was I impatient to receive what any man could give me.—Lander.

To Know Spiritual Realities

THE man who is truly scientific in his religious method does not view the subject from across the street or from the seat of the scornful or from the rear pew in some dimly lighted building. He accepts the invitation and enters the spiritual laboratory. . . . Men learn to know spiritual realities by making them matters of personal experience.—Dr. Charles R. Brown in Congregationalist.

THEORY AS TO AMERICAN INDIAN

IN THE Literary Digest is found an interesting resume of the theories that seek to establish a Hebrew origin for the Indians of North America. The idea seems to have been that the Hebrews after the captivity resolved to establish themselves apart from the idolatrous nations of the east and wandered far and far. That there was a dry land passage via what is now Bering strait, linking Asia with the North American continent, is part of the theory. The Indians are said to recognize many of the accounts in the Old Testament as familiar to them in the stories told them by the older generation. The Indians had, moreover, no idol worship and believed in the one Great Spirit. The In-

dian idea of the totem is said to explain the passages in the Bible where Jacob gives each of his sons a type, as Judah the lion, Benjamin a wolf, Joseph a bough, and so on.

The presence, however, of legends that are alike in the religious lore of all people may easily be explained on other grounds than that of literal kinship and word of mouth hearing. The experience and thinking of humanity are everywhere alike. This common bond is being more and more recognized as underlying all the more superficial family relationship or kinship. That mankind are one is being discerned in a larger measure as the development of the race as a whole in all its branches goes on.

POETRY AS AN ART UNIVERSAL

SOME one writing of the project to publish a magazine devoted entirely to poetry, whether of American make or from over seas, says that there will be no dearth of material from which to choose. He notes that while it is fashionable to say that nobody reads poetry nowadays it is also true that the people who write verse must read their own effusions; and this alone would tend to show that poetry of a sort is rather extensively read.

He also prints (in the Bellman) an example of verse chosen from a manuscript lately sent for his opinion, by a mute inglorious Milton. He is perhaps right in rejoicing that this Milton is still inglorious; yet it is very possible that the lines are a joke. One does not always dare infer that lines in verse are a joke; for verse is often so serious a matter to the versifier that a smile out of place might be felt more deeply than most of us would care to have it. The lines given probably their first publicity in the Bellman are as follows:

Niagara falls is a remarkable scene, Regularly calculated to make the mind serene; Amid the dash and thunder of its spray It rolls and it rolls repeatedly every day.

It is to laugh, does some one say; not merely to smile! But stop a moment. What does humanity's constant impulse to write verse really mean? Has it not some definite interest as a trait of mankind? All the world over is found the impulse to lip in numbers, whether they come as right numbers or sadly in need of further drill in the rule of three. Is not the halting human tongue thus striving to echo "at music of the spheres which we all believe in whether we have heard it or not? There is something of lovely promise in the

meanest flower that blows, and surely there is this same lovely promise in the worst doggerel ever ground out. The tendency of the blue-eyed gentian to close when the sunlight is withdrawn is a fact which botanists observe with pleasure, and in which flower lovers (with which name the botanist's is by no means coterminous) like to trace poetic meanings. Surely then the evident tendency of humanity of the unlearned sort rather than of those who know books, to express themselves in lyric form is worth more than a smile of derision from the student of his kind. Every writer of verse should be encouraged, not to think that his poetry is worth the attention of others necessarily, but that to see beauty and to express it in beautiful forms is part of his business. With this encouragement, however, should also go admonition. The real poets of the world have ever been those who knew best the best poetry that has been written by great genius. Let a stumbling Pegasus of one's very own be trained by close regard of the great verse pace-makers. He will then be less hasty to exhibit himself in public.

Of Andrew Lang

Speaking of the tremendous output of work which marked the career of Andrew Lang—volumes of criticism, verse, translations, essays or fairy tales—some one in Scribner's says that his achievement was the result not of great genius but of delicate insight and steady work, and adds: How happy he must have been! No man could have worked so hard as that without being greatly happy.

TIME-SAVING AT WASHINGTON

IN the "Interesting People" department of the American magazine, appears an article about Joseph E. Ralph, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington. Following is an extract:

In three years of occupancy he has increased the efficiency of each employee, has reduced the cost of production by a greater amount than six preceding years had been able to do, has reduced his working force in spite of the increase of business, and what is more, made them love him and filled them with his own pride in the bureau. Every man in the shops is an active partizan. "We've got the best department in Washington," you hear them say. . . .

Mr. Ralph learned to save energy in 12 years of hard physical labor. First he told the workers a little about it;

then he began to increase their daily task. The women in the numbering room sent an indignant delegation to protest.

"Very well," said Mr. Ralph, "I won't force you to do anything that's extravagant. Public opinion rules in this bureau."

But every day he continued to send them the increased amount of work, making it entirely optional. Then one day a worker who had been thinking about the new ideas, tried them out. She not only finished the whole job, but got out 10 minutes ahead of the others. Ralph promptly promoted her, and after that it was easy sailing. Everybody now does twice the work he once did, gets out sooner, and has frequent 10 minute periods of rest.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A Bee

Like trains of cars on tracks of plush
I hear the level bee;
A jar across the flowers goes,
Their velvet masonry

Withstands until the sweet assault
Their chivalry consumes,
While he, victorious, tilts away
To vanquish other blooms.

His feet are shod with gauze,
His helmet is of gold,
His breast a single onyx
With chrysoprase inlaid.

His labor is a chant,
His idleness a tune;
Oh, for a bee's experience
Of clovers and of noon!

—Emily Dickinson.

Interesting Buoys

A glass globe is used knotted in ropes as a buoy by fishermen off Cape Flattery on the Washington coast, says a Seattle writer. The purpose of these buoys is to keep the cable attached to the anchor off the rocks, so that it shall not become worn through by chafing. The peculiar phenomenon, however, is that a globe which was full of air and hermetically sealed before being attached to the anchor cable, after it has been in the water several days may be found four fifths full of water. The explanation given is that at a depth of 160 fathoms the pressure of the water was so great that the water was forced through the pores of the glass. This, to a layman, may seem incredible, but it has been proved by government experts dove

on the Great lakes. There a glass globe, one foot in diameter, was sunk to a depth of 200 fathoms, and when brought to the surface three days later it was entirely filled with water.

Vegetable Shad Opposed

"Now they are trying to make the cactus edible."
"I don't think we need a vegetable shad."—Washington Herald.

Picture Puzzle



What term of affection?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Swallow, cat bird, rail, red start, towhee, sand piper, warbler, king bird, hawk.

God give thee peace today,
Happen what'er there may,
On Him thy spirit stay
As strikes each hour.
—Charlotte Murray.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 3, 1912

Increased Efficiency Through Economy

IN THE United States there is no considerable public sentiment in favor of parsimonious methods in national administration, nor can any be created. There is a very proper sense on all sides of the requirements of government, and popular opinion would rather have those in authority incline toward liberality than toward niggardliness in expenditures. But there is a strong and a growing sentiment against what may be termed waste or extravagance. The tendency in this direction has been marked for the last twenty-five years. Federal administration has been becoming more and more costly, with results, in many particulars, less and less satisfactory. Efficiency has not kept pace with expenditure. Thinking men, President Taft among them, have long seen the necessity of changing all this. The President's recent demand upon the secretary of the treasury for the data necessary to the formulation of a budget, and his declaration that he would hereafter hold Congress to business methods in the making of appropriations, are but results of the experience of the executive in his attempts to cut down and keep down department estimates.

It is a circumstance of far more than passing importance that Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman of the federal economy and efficiency commission, a body created for the purpose of stemming the tide of waste and securing to the government better returns upon its expenditures, should be practically in accord with former Senator Aldrich, who declared before his retirement from public life that \$300,000,000 of federal expenditures might by proper management be saved to the treasury annually. In considering this matter, all political, partizan and personal considerations should be laid aside. The thing that concerns the people of the United States most is, not who points out a great defect in their national administrative system or methods, who confirms it, or who is undertaking to remedy it, but that it exists. There certainly is no good reason for it in a country that has taught the whole world, through invention and its application, how to economize time and material. There are no more efficient establishments anywhere on earth than the great business concerns of the United States; there is admittedly no more loosely and extravagantly conducted government on earth than that of the United States.

Whatever may be the results of the election in November, there should be a continuance of the demand for greater economy and efficiency in the administration of the national government. The moral effect of a change for the better at Washington will be felt in every state and every community, and this of itself would compensate for all the time and effort that may be given to the securing of the reform. It is not a question of spending less money; it is a question of getting an adequate return for the money spent. The people of the United States are willing to give in any good cause, for any good purpose. In return they are entitled, at least, to the satisfaction of knowing that what they give is well used and not wasted.

WHETHER all of the latter-day changes in political methods are for the better or not, the fact remains that once upon a time the small boy derived much inspiration and satisfaction from the torchlight procession. Campaign expenses were high in those days, too, and there were no trusts to help pay them.

Advice from the Coal Operators

IT WOULD appear from the statement just issued by the anthracite coal operators' committee that the reception by the American people of the recent announcement of a shortage at the mines has not been of a satisfactory nature. The public, somehow, refused to receive this announcement as a matter of course. Making all due allowances for the shutting down of the mines last summer, consumers have been unable to see why they should pay prices for coal that would allow the operators not only to recoup losses for which they themselves were responsible, but actually to profit by the concessions they had made to the miners. As it appeared to intelligent observers of the situation, the coal operators were planning to increase their dividends upon the strength of inconveniences and hardships to the public, past, present and prospective. And, naturally, the popular protest was prompt and emphatic.

The operators' committee now declare that they are catching up with the demand, and that if the public will only be patient and wait, coal will be cheaper than it is at present. They are throwing the responsibility for the advance upon the dealers. The statement says: "Fears of a shortage and consequent 'strike prices' seem entirely unjustified. There is no reason to suppose that any consumer who refuses to pay an abnormal price for coal will fail to get a supply at a normal figure. The fact that the mines are producing enough coal to satisfy the need should remove all anxiety."

Perhaps it should, but that it will seems unlikely. Thousands of consumers have already paid, or contracted to pay, exorbitant prices for this season's supply of coal. Thousands of others, refusing to be favorably impressed, let alone convinced, by the friendly attitude of the operators, will probably do likewise. There is no assurance that, with the coal deficit overcome and a surplus secured, the prices will go down appreciably. Their tendency has been upward for years, whether agreements were in force with the miners or not. Advances made in wages have not seemed to justify these advances in price. The latter have seemed, as in the case of the last concession, out of all proportion to the former. Cost of mining and cost of transportation have not increased in the same ratio, or anything like it, as the cost of consumption. Whether the mine operators shall or shall not produce a surplus, past experience argues to the consumer that he will still have to pay a great deal more for coal than it would cost him if less attention were given by the coal-mine operators and coal-mine railroads to stiffening dividends and more to making things easier for their patrons. The policy of putting on the shoulders of the people all they will bear may temporarily increase earnings and send up stocks, but it will eventually result in taking a great public trust out of the hands of those who abuse it.

Multi-Lingual Facility

DESPITE the exceptionally full provision made at the recent international chambers of commerce meeting in Boston for daily publication of the proceedings in German, French and English, and notwithstanding employment of a large staff of translators who were used in the public conferences and in private intercourse of delegates, the latter had borne in on them the crying need of a language universally known and used. Up-to-date devices of the kind have not gripped the world constituency that must indorse the new tongue if it is to gain the desired status.

Americans and Britons present were taught anew the asset which a trader or his agents have, if, like most men from the continent of Europe, they are master of one or more tongues in addition to their own, and it is not at all surprising that, following the congress, advocates should have appeared, demanding that American popular education recognize the demand of trade interests for youth who can use more than the English vernacular. With relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics gaining in intimacy, the worth of knowledge of Spanish to traders, manufacturers and American business men in general, naturally now seems greater than it did before, and hence, in some cities, Spanish is now an elective course open to ambitious youth alive to the opportunities that mastery of another tongue will give them.

To gain a reading knowledge of a language is no so difficult, and many American schools and colleges meet this demand. But to master it as a vehicle of colloquial and intimate speech is far more difficult in an environment like the United States than it is in Europe, where national boundaries are constantly being crossed and where the very physical conditions of existence force upon men of affairs facility of multi-lingual endowment.

As a sign of a better day in America, Harvard's recent insistence on stricter tests of its students in oral use of French and German is significant. As first enforced it is not popular with the students; but the university authorities are quite right in stressing the point at issue.

Civic Loyalty and a Statue

COMMUNITIES, like persons, have to be judged in the last analysis by their response to opportunity. Nor is that the only similarity between a city and a citizen in the field of choice. A city may neglect its own men of talent while intent on enriching mediocre aliens, precisely as many a parent is kinder to a neighbor's child than to his own. In the masterly statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," now standing in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Cyrus Dallin has embodied the noble attitude of prayer as conceived by a race with a religious faith only now being adequately appreciated by students of comparative religions. He also has pictured with remarkable fidelity and realism the manner of man that the red Indian was, and Mr. Dallin has done in sculpture what Mr. Curtis has done by photography. Moreover, Mr. Dallin has created a great work of art, technically considered. Naturally he would like to see the statue remain where it is. So would the museum trustees. So would intelligent Boston lovers of art. But up to date Boston's pursestrings have not been loosened sufficiently to make it possible for Mr. Dallin to transfer the statue to responsible Boston guardians. Simultaneously three other American cities have proffered bids, and it now remains to see whether an artist is "not without honor save in his own country," and whether another chapter is to be written in Boston's record of refusals to seize opportunity when it comes in the form of an American sculptor's masterpiece.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill., one of the great schools of the country that has stood firmly for coeducation, is to have a larger number of "co-eds" this year, it is said, than at any previous time in its history. Whether or not this proves anything, it will serve to emphasize the fact that coeducation has been by no means stamped.

TALKING about distribution, while they are burning unprofitable peach orchards in Georgia, they are selling American peaches for 10 cents apiece in London, Eng. It is a very serious question whether reform of transportation should not precede all other kinds of economic reform.

ON THE 21st of the present month 350,000 acres of government land will be sold in Montana and great crowds are already gathering so as to have good places at the sale. This is part of a reservation ceded by the Crow Indians. There cannot be many more such sales.

THE one definite thing so far learned about campaign contributions is that every dollar that came in went out.

MAYORS of cities and officials of local improvement societies often have been responsible for community clean-ups on days specified as suitable for collective voluntary action. The response to such appeals usually has been hearty and effective, with excellent results to community life. In this as in all other matters, leadership counts, and an appeal always tells that is based on widely distributed social good: Local patriotism often exists where least suspected, and there are no human factors too humble to be enlisted in such a campaign. Youth are especially amenable to the influence of an ideal of neatness as a community asset and a source of pride, and often they will do for their town or city what they would refuse to do for kindred.

This method of appealing to communities for self-interested action along preventive lines is now taking on larger aspects, larger in the sense of extension of the area to be effected. Thus several state executives have designated "fire prevention" days to be observed this autumn as times when all owners of property shall set about reducing to a minimum all possibility of that form of wasted wealth so characteristic of Americans. Nature is now busy providing conditions on farm and in forest which make fires easy to start and difficult to extinguish. Forethought and care, a day's work about farm, houseyard and outlying buildings, if carried on by citizens generally, would save large sums to a commonwealth like New York.

There are few aspects of American national life more discreditable than the bill for wasted property due to needless fires. The past

Fire Prevention Day

decade has seen a striking reduction of the amount of standing timber consumed. National and state officials and vigilant private owners of forest tracts, working under the authority of progressive forestry legislation, have somewhat checked waste in this area. But there remains the limitless field of farm territory, highway grass and weed plots, suburban yards and city structures, where at stated intervals it is well for owners to act as summarily as need be in keeping their property clean, thereby retaining fire as a servant, perhaps, but preventing it from becoming at some time a master.

AN ENTIRELY new type of social controversy for the United States is being passed upon incidentally in the judicial proceedings now under way at Salem, Mass., and Indianapolis, Ind. The wider international interest in and discussion of the case of Etor and his associates has obscured of late the importance of the McNamara case and its secondary issues, which at the time of the Los Angeles dynamiting gripped the thought of the country and shocked public sentiment like nothing in the previous industrial history of the nation. As the trial at Indianapolis proceeds, interest in this earlier chapter of the class-war program will grow, assuming that the government's case is as strong as it was reported to be immediately following the first disclosures.

The trial now under way at Salem is to receive a measure of national and international publicity through daily reports of specially assigned correspondents such as seldom is given to judicial proceedings. Like the Dreyfus case in France and the Ferrer case in Spain, it has assumed a rank of importance far exceeding the issue involved in the formal indictment, and this because of alleged injustice of treatment of Etor and his associates by officials who symbolize a state that has its only reason for existence in promotion of justice. These Italians, in the eyes of thousands of persons attached to them by ties of race or social philosophy, stand as symbols of a cause that has been attacked in their persons. Their being jailed has made them seem to be martyrs and heroes. For their sakes "protest strikes" are being held. To defend them in court, counsel of ability from afar have been imported who will be paid with funds raised by syndicalists throughout the world.

Obviously under such circumstances it is not surprising that the court is taking unusual precautions that its procedure shall be flawless, that no fair critic can accuse it of partiality, that the higher Massachusetts tribunal cannot be even suspected of that unfairness of method of administering justice which was charged against the Lawrence officials in the first stages of the strife.

It is in this aspect of the case that many persons are interested who have no sympathy with either party to the mismanaged industrial situation at Lawrence which has arrayed warring groups there. Massachusetts has a judiciary record not surpassed by any commonwealth in the world. Its courts have stood for fair play, equity, decent regard for humble and high, rich and poor, wise and foolish. The best citizens of the state do not wish any blot on the 'scutcheon arising from cupidity of owners of property or covetousness of workmen. They will insist on an even balancing of the scales of justice for all, and will support to the utmost all judgments of a fair tribunal no matter whose reputations suffer or whose persons are subjected to confinement. Etor is not the only person on trial in the Salem court. If he were, the case would not have such dramatic interest.

FRANCE started out with a practical monopoly of the automobile. Last year it imported American machines to the value of \$1,497,000.

CELEBRATION of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding by Mary Lyon of a seminary for the education of women will soon bring to Mt. Holyoke College a representative gathering of alumnae, educators and public men. Due honor will be paid to a pioneer whose example was effectively imitated, promptly and widely, so that today, in the United States at least, the burden of proof respecting woman's share in the educational process rests precisely where it did not when she championed equality of opportunity. Compared with the days of Mt. Holyoke's small beginnings the splendor of equipment now visible on the South Hadley hills overlooking the Connecticut valley is startling; and in a way it symbolizes changes in the administrative and ethical problems facing contemporary educators of youth of both sexes. Present day external influences have markedly modified the place that religion fills in a college curriculum, have increased standards of living (and its costs) within college walls, have compelled makers of curricula to take into consideration preparation of students for careers that women in Mary Lyon's day never imagined would be opened to their sex. It is as necessary now for the investigator of contemporary ethics and religion to weigh the secularizing and morally enervating effects of a certain kind of college career upon women as it is to note the same results in some college men. It was not fashionable to go to college when Mary Lyon's first pupils enrolled, and the annual allowances of pupils for spending money did not rival or excel the salaries of teachers. Sacrifices for the sake of a cultural ideal were common on the part of parents, girl pupils and teachers in the early days, and skepticism and indifference were not discoverable. Now the liabilities as well as the assets that come with institutional prosperity, and with popularity of the ideal for which the pioneers had to contend, are beginning to be seen precisely as they have been for some time past in the older men's colleges.

By no persons are these sobering aspects of the situation more clearly perceived than by the heads of the women's colleges of the country, who, as a group, rank high among the nation's ethical and spiritual forces. They are honored by being entrusted with the duty of shaping a movement that must be given very much of the credit for such leadership as the United States has in the field of education, taking the international view. Alumnae of American colleges are profoundly affecting educational ideals in lands beyond seas by their achievements as rational and morally responsible beings and by their service as teachers, missionaries, wives of consuls and diplomats and comrades of husbands who are traders. At home they are the wise guides of social reforms now opening new vistas for children, wage-earning women and community officials.

SOME workers, it is said, are now looking forward confidently to a five-hour day. If their hopes be realized, many who are now fully entitled to be called workers will feel that they have become players.

Justice and Class War

Looking Back to a Pioneer Educator